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Chaitra 4, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday March 24, 1976/Chaitra 4, 1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export and Import of Films

*221. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) broad outlines of the import of films from abroad, reciprocal export of Indian Films to those countries and the resultant loss or gain in terms of foreign exchange therefrom;

(b) whether Government have entered into direct agreement for import of films with the Motion Picture Export Association of U.S.A. without any reciprocal exports to the U.S.A., and

(c) if so, reasons therefor and financial and cultural implications thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Feature films are imported on global basis with stress on quality and suitability without insisting on reciprocity as market for Indian films are not necessarily the same from where suitable films are imported.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The agreement was signed in response to public demand for good foreign films and to feed the domestic circuit for such films, which became dry after the expiry of the previous agreement. While these imports tend to develop cultural contacts with the concerned foreign countries, the agreement seeks to minimise the foreign exchange outgo.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The question was whether in the import and export of films, reciprocity is maintained and whether and to what extent and in what form we incur losses in tems of foreign exchange. The Minister has completely ignored that part of the question.

In cultural exchanges, it should be natural that it must be both ways, whether our culture, our country, our motion pictures have also something to present to foreign countries and particularly, to the USA I would like to know whether it is a fact that the US Motion Pictures Association is adamant that it would not import Indian films and being blackmailed by its insistence and other things, the Government of India has surrendered to its diktat and again made another agreement with it May I know whether the Government is going to see that our pictures also go abroad in order to earn foreign exchange and particularly, to the USA? We know, reciprocity on equal terms, on an equal footing and on an equal financial footing is not possible, but we want to know whether the Government is going to insist on this policy in future or not

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: The Honorable Member asked about reciprocity in terms of import and export

of films with particular countries. We export films worth roundabout Rs. 6 crores and the import of films to this country comes to the value of roundabout Rs. 2 crores. But the agreements which we have, ensures that in no particular year the outgo would be more than Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs. We should not really insist in terms of outgo and inflow of foreign exchange, on reciprocity as it may work against us. So far as cultural aspect is concerned, I completely agree with the hon. Member that films are a powerful form of mass media and hence of importance. Cultural input should come to our country and our films should also go to other countries. I would also like to clarify the hon. Member's contention and say that we have not buckled down to US producers. It is not so. The Association has agreed to promote export of Indian films not only to USA but to any other country where they can do so.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Since the days of the notorious book Mother India by Miss Mayo and the film based on that basis, the countries of Western Europe, USA etc. have been fed on anti-Indian films and anti-Indian materials. A slander campaign is being raised against our country, our culture, our democracy and our political system. In such a situation it is high time our own pictures are sent to those countries. Therefore, I would like to know the breakup of our films exported to Western European countries, to the USA etc. And, with regard to the Motion Picture Association, I wish to say that they are not producing, but they are only exporting. So, I want to know as to what is the actual figure of our export and our import through them.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: About the actual figures I will need another question. We would certainly like export of Indian films as a cultural form. Our films have very large following in other countries, including U.S.A. We are trying to develop our cultural contacts there and only recently Shri Satyajit Ray, on his visit, made a great impact and there was a festival of his films in the United States. We would certainly like our Indian films which portray our national life and Indian culture to be shown to the best possible extent in the other countries.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I asked about Motion Pictures Association of the USA. Why are you silent on foreign exchange?

MR. SPEAKER: You put so many questions that he gets confused. You should put a straight question. You have put several questions which he cannot answer.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: This refers to Motion Picture Association of USA....

MR. SPEAKER: Have you anything to say about it?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: I need another notice, Sir.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It is mentioned here in this original question itself. It is stated here.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: The question is about 'reciprocity'.

MR SPEAKER: He has mentioned it. The question is about the agreement.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I asked this. What amount have we to spend in terms of foreign exchange and whether we are exporting our films also there? That was what has been asked.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered that.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: I have already said, about the maximum amount outflow. I have answered about this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know how many films are imported by us from USA every year under this new agreement and what will be the process for selection of films in order to ensure that films depicting certain aspects of the American way of life which may not have a very beneficial effect on the younger generation in our country are not allowed to come here?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Under the agreement we can import between 100-150 films per year. The films to be imported are canalised through FFC, which selects the films which are to be imported. Other than this the imported films will have to go through censorship process and the films which we consider not to be good enough to be shown in India will not be allowed.

SHRI R. S PANDEY: I would like to know whether we stand in the world so far as this motion picture production is concerned? Secondly, what are those countries where our pictures are becoming very popular?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Sir, I want a separate notice for this.

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन की अदायगी

+

*225. **श्री राज भगत पासवान :**
श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन की अदायगी पर कुल कितना मासिक और वार्षिक व्यय किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) अब तक सरकार को राज्यवार कितने बोगस पेंशन पाने वालों का पता लग सका है और अन्य बोगस पेंशन पाने वालों का पता लगाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) उन बोगस राजनीतिक पेंशन पाने वालों में से कितनों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है और कितनों को दंड दिया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी 105/8/76]

श्री राज भगत पासवान फ्रीडम फायटर्स को पेंशन मिल रही है, इसके लिए तो श्रद्धा है, लेकिन बहुत से बोगस फ्रीडम फाइटर्स पेंशन ले रहे है, जो कभी आज़ादी की लड़ाई मे जेल नही गये। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने जो नियम निर्धारित किया है कि जिसकी कम-से-कम 5 हजार के अंदर सालाना आमदनी है और जो 6 महीने की सजा पाये हुए है, उनको पेंशन मिले, लेकिन सब लोगो को पेंशन मिल रही है जिनकी 20 से लेकर सैकड़ों एकड़ तक जमीन है और लाखो की प्रापर्टी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि सही व्यक्तियों को पेंशन मिले और बोगस की कैंसिल हो जाये, क्या इसके लिये जिलेवार एक उच्च-स्तरीय कमेटी का निर्माण करेंगे जिससे सही का पता लग सके और बोगस लोगों की पेंशन बन्द हो सके और जो सरकारी धन का मिस-यूज हो रहा है, वह बन्द हो सके।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is not true that a large number of bogus freedom fighters are receiving pension. We received complaints in respect of 3430 cases and we suspended pension in the case of 2604. The number of cases disposed of: 21 plus 46 and then restored again 126. The number of cases which are pending is 3437. In order to find out whether a person is a bogus freedom fighter or not, as soon as we

receive the complaint from responsible persons we send the same to the State Government concerned for verification and the State Governments have their own committees. They make enquiries and send the report. If the State Government also says it is bogus then the pension is cancelled. In some cases State Governments have launched prosecutions also but it is not a fact to say that a large number of freedom fighters are bogus. There are nearly 1,10,000 freedom fighters who are getting pension and only 3430 complaints have been received and many of them may not be true. Mr. Paswan has suggested that district level committees should be made. That is not possible in a large country like ours. We send the complaints for verification to the State Governments and we depend on them for verification.

श्री राम भगत पासवान : कंप्लेंट की जांच करने का जो तरीका मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है वह स्टेट लैवल कमेटी है । स्टेट लैवल कमेटी स्वयं जांच नहीं करती है। वह उसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में भेज देती है और डिस्ट्रिक्ट वी० डी० ओ० को भेज देता है, वी० डी० ओ० मुखिया जी के यहां भेज देता है । मुखिया जी फ्रीडम-फाइटर के हक में फैवरेबल रिपोर्ट दे देते हैं, और उसी माध्यम से रिपोर्ट उनके यहां आ जाती है । इस तरह से सचाई का पता नहीं लगता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि मुखिया जी के माध्यम से इन्क्वायरी न कराकर जेल सर्टिफिकेट के आधार पर इन्क्वायरी की जाये, और साथ ही उच्चस्तरीय अधिकारियों द्वारा इसकी जांच कराई जाये ताकि सत्य का पता लग सके और पैंशन जैनुइन आदमियों को मिल सके, बोगस को बन्द हो।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: A freedom fighter will be eligible for pension if he produces a jail certificate to show that he has suffered more than six months imprisonment or produces a certificate from a co-prisoner who is a sitting MP or MLA or ex-MP or ex-MLA showing that he was with him for more than six months. As regards bogus freedom fighters, wide publicity is given to persons who are getting pension. We have requested State Governments to see that they are printed in the local newspapers. We send our lists to the State Governments also. The District Collectors are required to publish it. Perhaps now due to paper shortage, they are not being published. But we have renewed our request to them to get them published.

As regards the complaint of Shri Paswan, it is about one particular case. Perhaps he would like to know about that . .

MR. SPEAKER: He should know, you need not reply to that.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह हम लोगों के सामने जो बयान आया है उसके अनुसार हमें 21 लोगों की सूची है, जिन्होंने गलत रूप से पैंशन ले लिया है और उनकी पैंशन रोकी गई है । मेरा कहना यह है कि जैसे जेलर या वारन्टर को भी किसी काम के लिये दोषी होना पड़ता है, वैसे ही जिन लोगों को पैंशन दी गई, उनको या तो जेल से सर्टिफिकेट मिले होंगे या उनके साथ जो राजनीतिक लोग रहे होंगे उन्होंने गलत सर्टिफिकेट दिये होंगे तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई या कोई कार्यवाही करेगी क्योंकि ज्यादा जवाबदेही उनकी है ।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have stated that in 21 cases we have stopped pension because they were bogus. We have asked State Governments to consider the desirability of undertaking prosecution in 16 cases. About 5 cases are pending consideration of the Central Government.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: I am not talking about bogus freedom fighters, I am talking about persons who have given false certificates.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is very difficult to find out whether one has given a false certificate or not. They are considered to be responsible persons—MPs, MLAs, ex-MPs and ex-MLAs; Many sitting MPs have given certificates. If we were to hold an inquiry into each and every case, members themselves may not think it desirable.

I may point out that in the initial stage when the Central scheme came into force, only jail certificates were accepted. Then we found that in some cases, jail certificates were not available. The Prime Minister then desired that this condition might be relaxed and we could accept certificates from MPs, MLAs, sitting ex-MPs or ex-MLAs. We have to reply on these certificates. We cannot say that everybody is dishonest.

As regards finding out bogus freedom fighters, we want information from the public If they give information, we can act accordingly.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष जी, बोगस फ्रीडम-फाइटर कहना गलत है। फ्रीडम-फाइटर बोगस नहीं होता है यह कह सकते है कि बोगस लोगों ने पेंशन ले लिया है।

मै यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक जो आपने पेंशन दी है, उनके अलावा और कितने केसेज अभी डिस्पोज आफ करने के लिए बाकी रह गए है और उनमे से जल्दी डिस्पोज आफ करने मे क्या कठिनाई हो रही है। क्योंकि जो लोग पेंशन पा चुके है, वे निश्चिन्त है और जिनकी इन्क्वायरी हो रही है वे अपनी बात जानेंगे, लेकिन दो तीन और चार वर्ष से जो लोग अटके हुए हैं, उनके बारे में आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे है, जिससे वह केसेज जल्दी डिस्पोज आफ हो जाएं ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I will give the figures. The number of applications received within the due date 31-3-74 was 1,94,272. The number received after due date was 43,610. The total comes to 2,37,882. Out of that, 1,09,230 have been sanctioned; 9,908 have been rejected; 48.677 have been filed and only 67 are pending.

श्री अतीसहोबराजाई राय : जो लोग स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के बारे में ऐसी बाते कहते हैं अंग्रेजी शासन के समय तो उनका जन्म भी नही हुआ था। माननीय सदस्य ने उल्टी बात कही है कि स्वतंन्त्रता सेनानी बोगस है और इस लिए उनको पेंशन नही मिलनी चाहिए। स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में कोई व्यक्ति चार महीने के लिए, कोई दो महीने के लिए और कोई एक महीने के लिए जेल में रहा। बहुत थोडे से लोग छ महीने के लिए जेल मे गए। अब बहुत स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी बचे है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य उनको पेंशन देने का विरोध करते है। कई बार ऐसा होता था कि लोग गिरफ्तारी से बचने के लिए दूसरे गाव मे चले जाते थे। लेकिन उन लोगों ने भी काम किया था और इस लिए उनको भी पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए। यह जो छ महीने का नियम रखा गया है। वह गलत है और सोच समझ कर नही रखा गया है। छ महीने से कम समय के लिए जेल जाने वालों को भी स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की श्रेणी मे रखना चाहिए। पेंशन प्राप्त करने के लिए स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी को जेल से फार्म ला कर भरना पडता है और फिर कलेक्टर तथा प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा उस की एनक्वायरी होती है, जिस मे बहुत समय लग जाता है। मै यह जानना चाहती हूं कि सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है, जिससे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन जल्दी मिल जाए।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We are giving pension even to persons who got a remission of one month, if they remained

in jail for five months and got one month's remission, they are eligible. If there was an arrest warrant and they were absconding or worked under ground they are eligible for pension provided they were working underground for more than six months.

श्री भाग सिंह कौरा : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि इन केसिज की जांच करने के लिए स्टेट लेवल पर कमेटिया बनाई गई है। वे कमेटियां कहती हैं कि अगर कुछ लोग गलत सर्टिफिकेट ले आए, तो हम उस में क्या कर सकते हैं। इसलिए वे कमेटियां इस बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं दे सकती हैं। यह भी पता चला है कि कुछ क्रिमिनल्ज ने भी जेल जांच के गलत सर्टिफिकेट ले लिए और उन को भी पेंशन मिल गई। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मैटर में कोई आदमी स्टेट्स में भेजा जाएगा, जो इस बात की जांच करे कि कौन कौन वाकई फ्रीडम फाइटर हैं। ये सर्टिफिकेट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने दिए हैं, इसलिए वे ही उनको डिकेड करेंगे ही। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब के नोटिस में यह बात है कि कई आदमियों ने सौ दो सौ सर्टिफिकेट दिए हैं; अगर हां, तो उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We depend upon the MPs and MLAs and other social workers also for bringing out such persons. The Punjab Government have connstituted a committee to find out such persons who will get pension who are not genuine freedom fighters but who are getting pension. Even in Assam a committee has been constituted by the state government to go into this because there are so many complaints from Cachar district and elsewhere. I should request the state governments to formulate committees for this purpose, wherever necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The way the question has been answered, it is very slanderous. I do not think it is the fact.... (*Interruptions*)

यह तो एक तरह से स्लैंडर हो गया है। इस लिए इस पर और क्वेश्चन करने का मौका दिया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने अगला सवाल पूछने के लिए कह दिया है।

Levy to raise Funds for Research and Development

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*226. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any proposal to impose a certain percentage as levy on the turnover or the profits of the industries to raise funds for research and development; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes Sir, Government intend to levy a cess on industries under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, with a view to raise funds for research and development.

(b) The details of the scheme are being worked out and necessary legislation in this behalf will be introduced in the Parliament soon.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It appears in newspapers some weeks ago that some levy has been imposed on the jute industry recently for research and development work. I want to know which industries have been covered by this and in which of them a levy has been imposed and what type of research and development work is now done? Is it the purpose to have some diversification in the industry which is facing acute crisis now or is it to reduce the cost of production

and retain more labourers or reduce the price of agricultural commodities? All these things can be the purpose of research. In that case it will affect the employment of workers and the economic life of the peasantry and unfortunately in jute industry particularly, this is happening now. So, I request the hon. Miniser to enlighten us

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, I might inform my hon. friend that the purpose of R.&D is to widen the base of research and development in the country so that more investment is made. At the same time, in the country, as a whole, very little fund, apart from the governmental effort, is being made available for research and development. That is why we are thinking of bringing an element of compulsion by a legislation and there is no intention whatsoever that our doing this research and deevlopment should lead to unemployment and result in the situation that my Hon'ble friend is apprehensive of. So far as jute industry is concerned, the jute industry has its own problems as any other industry and money raised is being utilised for research and development and evolution of new technology in areas where it is necessary. But we are conscious of the fact that we should not go in for labour saving devices because we cannot afford to add to unemployment.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Is there any other industry apart from jute where this levy has been imposed?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Levy as a whole will be later on imposed. At the moment there are about 300 units in the country which are registered for the purpose of research and development because concessions and incentives are offered. On, incentive is, for instance, income-tax exemption. A hundred per cent exemption is given for the capital expenditure levied for the research and development. Similarly free import licences are given.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Sir, this act has been passed in 1951 and as the Hon'ble Minister says, no work has been done and no scheme has been evolved for development and research. I would like to know the time-limit as to when the scheme will be prepared, and secondly whether along with the research and development, training of technicians and labour will be included for the development of the industry.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, this act is there and it is a very comprehensive one. But this does not deal with research and development only. It deals with other aspects also. As for jute, obviously my friend would agree that the basic compulsion at the moment is how to find more funds for the research and development In the private sector, for instance, even half per cent is not being directed towards research and development. In developed countries and in countries which are making a considerable investment in the research and development, generally 5 or 6 per cent of investment is made in the research and development and particularly for our self-reliant economy, to get our technology on the basis of self-reliance, more investment in R & D is unavoidable.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Has the Minister's attention been drawn to the recent press report that as far as the jute industry is concerned, the mill-owners want to pass on the burden of R & D cesson the consumers? I do not know whether he has seen this report I would like to know from the Minister whether in the general scheme, this R & D cess which will be imposed on the industries, should be absorbed by them within their profit margins or should it be passed on to the consumers by way of higher prices.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I think there is a great deal of pertinence in the

point my hon. friend has raised and I will look into it. As far as jute is concerned, it is not within my notice and I will definitely look into it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I think it is not only confined to jute but to almost all industries. May I know whether the cess that will be collected will be pooled together and areas, particularly the areas of industrial growth, (may be jute or textiles may not be one of those industries which may be called as growing industries, but be is at may), located by the Planning Commission or the Ministry concerned—areas for industries where there is a potentiality for growth of processing of food, refrigeration or fishing and, thereafter, allot it so that the money that has been spent gives the maximum amount of yield in the form of industrial growth?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The details have not yet been worked out

MR. SPEAKER: But has the cess been provided for in the legislation?

SHRI I. K GUJRAL: I would only say, at this stage that, naturally, when we want to utilise the R&D Cess, we have to adjust it in the national priorities. We have to give priority to it in the Plan, particularly of science and technology. On that basis, I hope we will be able to utilise it and, naturally, the weaker areas for which more inputs are needed, will receive more attention.

Development of Attappadi and Wynad of Kerala

*227. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3956 on the 19th March, 1975 regarding development of Attappadi and Wynad of Kerala and state the present position of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Two schemes viz, "establishment of a dairy farm" and "organisation of a cooperative farm" had been proposed by the State Government for the development of Attappadi. Both have been approved and are included in the Western Ghats Development programme which is presently being implemented by the State Government.

The State Government has dropped its earlier proposals to establish a Cooperative Farm in Wynad. They have now proposed the organisation of cooperatives for Cardamom cultivation. This scheme is under examination in consultation with the Cardamom Board.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: May I know whether the scheme for the establishment of a dairy farm in the Wynad area has been implemented and, if not, when it will be implemented?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL. The scheme provides for both a cooperative and a dairy farm but the former has since been dropped

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Regarding the second suggestion for a cooperative for cardamom, has it reached a final stage and has it started and, if not, when will it be started?

SHRI I. K GUJRAL: In so far as the final stage is concerned, it has been approved only in principle and the Cardamom Board is being consulted Their report has not yet come; we are awaiting it.

Setting up of Processing Laboratories by Films Division

*228 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Films Division does not possess laboratories for processing of films;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps being taken to set up such laboratories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). The Films Division does not have a laboratory of its own, so far, for processing of films. However, the setting up of a laboratory has been approved as a fifth plan scheme. The necessary equipment has already been imported.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: May I know from the Hon. Minister what is the estimated cost of the unit which is envisaged to be set up and for which equipment has been imported from foreign countries? I would further like to know whether this unit will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Film Division.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: The estimated capital cost is Rs. 16 lakhs including the foreign exchange element of Rs 5 lakhs. This unit would be in Delhi and we hope that it would be sufficient to meet the needs of the Film Division in Delhi.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The Public Accounts Committee, in the 182nd Report have observed that during the period from 1969-70 to 1973-74 the Films Division has processed about Rs. 7 55 crores in the private laboratories, but the performance of the private laboratories is not of the desired level. So, I would like to know, in this regard, what specific steps the Government have taken in order to punish the officials who are connected with this incident.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: The Government has taken note of the remarks of the PAC. The hon. member has given the cumulative figure. The latest figure on processing of films in 1973-74 was only Rs. 35.16 lakhs.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Films Division is doing a very good job covering all important functions all over the country in different zones. The accounts show that huge sums are spent on processing of the films. Instead of depending on the private laboratories, why can not Government establish laboratories in different zones, in addition to the one at Delhi, so, that films can be distributed speedily in different States and money also can be saved?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: The capital cost of establishing a laboratory comes to Rs. 10 lakhs of which Rs. 5 lakhs are in foreign exchange. The total expenditure that the films Division incurs is round about Rs. 35 lakhs. If we set up laboratories all over the country, we would not have sufficient jobs for all of them.

Guidelines formulated by Commissioner for S.C. and S T for allotment of Land to Landless

*231 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:
SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has formulated any guidelines regarding allotment of land to landless, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Though the minister's reply is in the negative, I would draw the attention of the minister to the news which appeared on 22nd February in

the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* stating that the Commissioner for S.C.S.T. has recommended some guidelines to distribute land to the landless scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. May I know what are the criteria for distributing land to the landless people and whether the government has issued any circular to the Chief Ministers to expedite land distribution to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in different States? When the government has announced the 20-point programme, I want to know what is the total amount of land distributed so far to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

SHRI OM MEHTA: The Commissioner for S.C.S.T. does not issue any guidelines to the States. But he makes certain recommendations to the government in his report and we forward those recommendations to the State Governments for implementation We have some national guidelines where it is stated that while distributing surplus land, priority should be given to landless agricultural workers, particularly those belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. According to the interim information available, the amount of land distributed so far is 3,03269 acres to scheduled castes and 1,92,918 acres to scheduled tribes.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Most of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are very poor May I know what financial assistance has been given to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to enable them to utilise and cultivate properly the lands distributed to them?

SHRI OM MEHTA: The question is about distribution of lands. As the hon member knows, there are various credit institutions which give loans to develop the lands. They can get money from them.

श्री ज्ञान सिंह ओरा इन्होंने जवाब में यह कहा है कि कमिश्नर कोई गाइडलाइन इश्यू नहीं करता और कमिश्नर के पास ऐसी कोई पावर नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या उन को कोई पावर देने की बात कर रहे हैं क्योंकि उन के लेटर्स की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कोई परवाह नहीं करती।

दूसरी बात जो आप ने जमीन लैंडलेस को दिलाई है उस में क्या आप स्योर हैं कि उन को कब्जा मिल गया है? वास्तव में बहुत सी जगह उन को जमीन केवल पेपर पर मिली है, असल में उन को कब्जा नहीं मिला है। इसलिए पहले सरकार जमीन अपने कब्जे में ले कर बाद में डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करे, सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या सेक्शन लिया है? मेरी नोटिस में तो ऐसा है कि एक जगह भी ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। खाली पेपर में यह बात है।

श्री ओम मेहता: माननीय सदस्य ने जो पहला सवाल पूछा वह यह था कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर को पावर देने की बात है या नहीं, जैसा आप जानते हैं शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर संविधान के अनर्गत अप्वाइंट किया जाता है। उस की रिपोर्ट सदन में आती है और सरकार के पास आती है। उस में इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करने के लिए जो रेकमेंडेशंस होती है वह स्टेट्स को अमल करने के लिए भेजी जाती है और स्टेट्स उन पर अमल करती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस सदन में भी एक कमेटी बनी हुई है।

श्री ओम मेहता: जी हां, इस सदन की भी एक कमेटी है जो देखती है की उन रेकमेंडेशंस पर अमल हो रहा है या नहीं।

दूसरे जो उन्होंने पेपर की बात कही है ऐसी बात नहीं है कि सिर्फ पेपर पर ही हो। बहुत जगह जमीन टिलर्स को दी गई है। अगर कोई शिकायत आती है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को रेफर करते हैं कि इस बात को देखा जाय कि एक्चुअल एप्लटमेंट है या नहीं।

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: If we take the speeches of the Prime Minister and the other Ministers, we find that the emphasis is on the benefitting body of the welfare of people belonging to tribes and the scheduled castes, and on the distribution of house-sites I would like to ask the Minister whether there has been a specific mechanism to see that these people get the house sites in reality, and not on paper. If such a mechanism has been set up, what is the result? If not why not?

SHRI OM MEHTA: The question is specifically about the land for the cultivator, and not about house-sites But in regard to house-sites also, the Ministry of Works and Housing is monitoring as to how many house-sites have been given, and what the position is. It is not that there is no monitoring agency

Machinery from GDR for Sick Textile Mills

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*232 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN.
SHRI S R DAMANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to G D R to supply machinery for sick textile mills; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) and (b) No formal proposal for supply of machinery from G.D.R. to sick textile mills has been made. In the course of discussion between the Deputy Prime Minister of G D R who visited India lately and the Minister of Industry & Civil Supplies, it was incidentally mentioned if G.D.R. could participate in supply of equipment which may have to be imported as a part of modernisation of sick mills against supply of fabrics of equivalent value to G.D.R. from the mills which would use machinery imported from G.D.R.; this was in the nature of an exploratory enquiry.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In the course of the discussion with the Deputy Prime Minister of G.D.R., the Government had made certain exploratory enquiries, according to the Minister I would like to know from the hon Minister whether it is a fact that the Government has proposed such link-up deals not only in relation to textiles, but also in relation to steel and other industries, where the products which we would manufacture, would be bought over by GDR and their machinery would be supplied for the modernization

MR SPEAKER Please don t extend this question to other industries Stick to textiles and don't take it to steel and other products

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN It was in connection with the talk with the Deputy Prime Minister of GDR The Minister has mentioned it in the answer

MR SPEAKER Not all It is too much for this question

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN The Minister can restrict his reply

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T A PAI): India is capable of making textile machinery worth Rs 120 crores a year We are not able to go beyond Rs 75 crores or Rs 100 crores because there is not enough demand. GDR is also another country which specializes in the manufacture of textile machinery A proposition was put to the GDR that it would be possible for us to get them involved in our modernization programme provided they are prepared to take back the finished products by way of exports to pay for these imports

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Is it a fact that the Indo-GDR Joint Commission in its next meeting would dis-

cuss all these proposals, and if so when is that meeting taking place and whether the Government has made any concrete proposals?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We are trying to study the possibilities of supplementality of production between these two countries and the areas of co-operation. I think the next Joint Commission meeting would be held sometime in October-November.

Finances of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

*234. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the finances of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board are in bad shape;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether Tamil Nadu State is getting electricity from Kerala; and

(d) if so, quantity being supplied by Kerala per month and at what rate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). According to the audited figures available for 1972-73 and 1973-74, the Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board has been able to meet all its charges and appropriations including interest on Government loan after claiming heavy subsidies from the Government.

In 1974-75 and 1975-76 accounts for which have not yet been finalised, it will not be able to meet all its charges from its own revenues.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The monthly quantum of energy supplied by Kerala to Tamil Nadu from June, 1975 to February, 1976 is given below.

Month	Energy supplied to Tamil Nadu (MU)
June, 1975 . . .	20·8
July, 1975 . . .	13·2
August, 1975 . . .	10·3
September, 1975 . . .	9·8
October, 1975 . . .	12·3
November, 1975 . .	22 7
December, 1975 . . .	61·2
January, 1976 .	93 7
February, 1976	9 8
Upto March, 14th	5 3
TOTAL ,	259 1

The energy was supplied at the rate of 9 5 paise/until till the 12th February, 1976 and at the rate of 12 5 paise /unit thereafter.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU. In his statement the Minister has stated that the Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board has been able to meet all its charges and appropriations, including interest on Government loan, after claiming heavy subsidies from the Government. But he did not give the reasons for the losses. What is the amount of subsidy during this period and what are the considerations for which this subsidy has been granted?

PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: The audited figures of accounts in respect the Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board have been finalised only up to 1973-74. On that basis, the figures for 1974-75 and 1975-76 are still provision-

al. According to the audited figures for 1972-73 and 1973-74 the gross revenue, the gross expenditure and the net position is that there was a surplus of Rs. 821 lakhs in 1972-73 and Rs. 411 lakhs in 1973-74. This has been possible after taking into account the subsidy of Rs. 14.01 crores in 1972-73 and Rs. 22.77 crores in 1973-74. This is the position, as stated by the State Government.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Is the Government aware that the Electricity Board of Tamil Nadu has written off a huge sum of Rs. 35 lakhs due from one Dhrangadhara Chemicals recently, when the financial position of the Board is critical?

PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD We are not aware of this fact.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: I would request the Minister to look into it.

MR. SPEAKER. He will look into it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH. Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to the fact that there is a lot of pilferage of electricity in Tamil Nadu, with the connivance of the Electricity Board and the State Government, by some important industrialists who are supporting the DMK Party, and that was one of the main reasons for the Electricity Board to run into huge loss? Do the Government propose to have a second look at the entire audit report and order an inquiry?

PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: I take this information from the hon. Minister. I will look into it.

Use of Brand Names by Hindustan Lever

*226. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are certain international brand names such as used by Hindustan Lever Ltd. which have been registered in India on the basis that no royalties direct or indirect will be paid on their use;

(b) whether such a registration of an international brand name particularly in essential items of mass consumption gives an unfair marketing advantage to the foreign subsidiaries using such names resulting in their high turn-over and consequent profit remittances abroad; and

(c) steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C GEORGE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Use of Brand Names by Hindustan Lever

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Registration of international brand names does not, by itself, give unfair marketing advantage to foreign subsidiaries. Consumer acceptance of such brand names within the country has to be built up by supply of quality goods and sales promotion efforts Government will continue to ensure that the consumers' interests are duly protected

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA In view of the fact that the products which are manufactured by Hindustan Lever are not such for which indigenous technical know-how is not available—they are general consumer goods of the type of toilet soaps, washing soaps and so on, as you know very well, and there is plenty of technical know-how available in this field in this country—I want to know why, in spite of this, Government permits such foreign subsidiaries to register these international brand names in this country, without any provision for payment of royalty, and how is it helping indigenous industries in the same

sector, in the same sphere of development, rather than hampering it?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The question is about the brand names. I think the hon. Member was asking about collaboration and technical assistance. These brand names were registered before 1958, before any type of restrictions could be brought over them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is stated by the Minister that consumer acceptance of such brand names within the country has to be built up by supply of quality goods and sales promotion effort. I think this is applicable to any goods which have to be sold in the market, that they have to build up the supply of quality goods, and have some sales promotion effort. The question asked was whether, over and above all this, the use of these international brand names does not give an additional unfair advantage to these subsidiaries of these big foreign multinational concerns?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The brand names used by Hindustan Lever are Fears, Rexona, Erasmic, Signal, Vim etc. There are 27 brand names which are being used by them for their different products. The answer I gave to an earlier question was that the international brand names by themselves do not give any particular product consumer acceptance. Consumer acceptance and, obvious further sales promotion is dependent on the consumers confident which is built by quality. That was the answer I gave.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My question was whether it did not give an unfair advantage to them over the other manufacturers who are producing the same range of goods.

MR SPEAKER: He says "No.".

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But, are you satisfied with that reply? Is this the way of developing indigenous industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): It is the present policy of the Government not to have any new brand names introduced on a royalty basis. Hindustan Lever have been using 35 trade marks, which belonged to Unilever Limited.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Minister of State gave the number as 27.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Out of these 35, the actual number of trade marks involved is only 23 because the others are registered as only parts of the trade mark. Out of these trade marks of Unilever, for which Hindustan Lever are registered as registered users, except for about ten, the other trade marks are hardly known in India. For example, as against the Lux soap of Hindustan Lever, there are soap manufactured by Tomcos, Swastik or Godrej, which has an equally big consumers' market as Lux. So, Lux has not been able to capture the entire market. In future we would certainly try to see that foreign brand names are not introduced, so far as new products are concerned. I would also like to tell the hon. Members that some of our names are also registered outside the country, like Dalda, Amul, Godrej, Usha, 501, Postman, Parle etc. Our own products are becoming popular outside and, perhaps, the objection that he has raised against others would equally apply to our products. Therefore, we are going to be very selective.

Manufacture of Fishing Trawlers

*237. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) total requirement of fishing trawlers in the country at present;

(b) percentage of import;

(c) whether Government have a scheme to manufacture trawlers in-

digenously so as to meet the domestic requirement fully; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The total requirement of fishing trawlers has been estimated at 200 nos. for the 5th Plan.

(b) 14 nos have already been imported. Contracts for 30 nos. to be supplied by a Mexican shipyard have been finalised and deliveries are expected to commence around September/October, 1976.

(c) and (d). Through an agreement with a Mexican shipyard, Government would acquire suitable design documentation which would be utilised for development of indigenous manufacture. In addition, one of the public sector shipyards is also engaged in the manufacture of trawlers on the basis of designs supplied to them.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: The Minister has stated in his answer that a public sector shipyard is engaged in the manufacture of these trawlers on the basis of the design supplied to them. May I know whether he has any objection to revealing the name of the shipyard, the progress made by them in manufacturing the trawlers and when the trawlers will be available for utilisation?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The Mazgaon Docks, Bombay, is in a position to build. fishing trawlers which, of late, have been accepted to be of international standards.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: The Minister has also said that the Government is trying to acquire suitable documentation from the Mexican shipyard to manufacture trawlers in India, May I know whether the Government have decided on any particular shipyard to undertake this job? As everybody is aware, Cochin port is the largest exporter of fish and processed fish products. Kerala has a very long coastline and one of the largest fishing areas is around that place Therefore, if the Government has not decided on any particular shipyard to produce these trawlers with the Mexican know-how, will the consideration be given to the Cochin Shipyard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T A. PAI): The idea of getting one common design was thought of because we do not want to have multiple types of trawlers made. The Ministry of Agriculture, on consideration of all the facts, came to the conclusion that the Mexican design would be the best and, therefore, we are getting it. I must also say that the schemes of the Kerala Fisheries Corporation for the manufacture of 25 numbers per annum of these and of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Corporation for the manufacture of 16 numbers per annum have not made any progress. I should certainly be happy if they go into production.

SHRI K. GOPAL: The Minister said that only one of the public sector undertakings is going to manufacture these trawlers. I would like to know whether Government will encourage any manufacturer coming forward to manufacture the trawlers indigenously, and if so, to what extent?

SHRI T. A. PAI There are 14 firms in the country who manufacture various types of sailing vessels. As for fishing vessels, in the foreseeable future these will be manufactured by Mazgaon Docks, GRW, Chowgule, Hindustan Shipyard and Messrs. Mukund if they are licensed. There is one application which is pending. If there is anybody who is willing to build a trawler with indigenous design, I do not think there would be any prohibition but every encouragement. He will get whatever assistance is required.

SHRI S. SANJEEVI RAO: Some time back the Polish Government had offered to give their design as well as know-how and in addition to train-

some technicians to manufacture trawlers. At what stage is it now and to whom are you going to give it?

SHRI T. A. PAI: There have been various offers and on a consideration of all factors, we thought that the Mexican design was the best. Therefore, the other proposals are not under consideration now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rural Electrification Scheme

*222. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state percentage of rural population covered by the Rural Electrification Scheme in the country (as on 31st December, 1975) since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): 47.3 per cent.

Measures taken by States to plug Loopholes in Tenancy Laws

*223. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have asked the States/Union territories to undertake immediate legislative measures to plug loopholes in the existing Tenancy Laws to ensure complete security of tenure, confirmation of ownership rights on cultivating tenants and assure croppers according to the time-bound programme; and

(b) if so, names of States who positively responded to such a call, and actual performance of different States in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National policy on tendency has been spelt out in our Five Year Plans. The policy aims at ensuring complete security of tenure and eventual conferment of ownership rights on cultivating tenants and share-croppers.

Security of tenure has three essential elements:

(i) that the ejectment of tenants does not take place except in accordance with the provisions of the law;

(ii) that the land should be resumed by the owner if at all, for personal cultivation; and

(iii) that in the event of resumption the tenant is assured of a minimum tenanted area.

All tenancy laws provide against ejectment of tenants except on grounds specified in the law. All State laws provide for a minimum area being left with the tenant as absolutely non-resumable. The Karnataka and U.P. laws do not permit any resumption of land for personal cultivation. The right of resumption, which was to be exercised by landlords in a specified period, has expired in most States. Only in the laws of Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area), Tamil Nadu and West Bengal (in respect of land held by share-croppers), the right of resumption is a continuing one.

The ultimate objective of tenancy reform is to confer, except in certain specified circumstances, ownership rights on all tenants Provisions for the conferment of ownership rights have been made in the laws of Andhra Pradesh (Telengana area), Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tripura. The laws of Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area), Haryana and Punjab give tenants the right to purchase the land they cultivated. All tenants and sub-tenants in U.P. and raiyats in West Bengal have been brought in direct relationship with the State. Further, in West Bengal share-croppers have been provided security of tenure. In Bihar and Tamil Nadu

there is no provision to enable tenants to purchase land or for conferment of ownership right on them.

No French Bases in Indian Ocean

*224. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high power 75-member French delegation visited India in February last led by General G. Etcheverry, Chief of the French National Defence Institute;

(b) purpose of the visit of this delegation and the objectives achieved; and

(c) whether the French delegation gave an assurance that France has no bases in Indian Ocean and that France supports India's policy of keeping the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) A team consisting of about 100 members of the Institute of Higher Studies on National Defence of France, led by Lt. Gen. Jean Paul Etcheverry visited India from 17th to 22nd February, 1976.

(b) and (c). The visit was in the nature of a Study tour undertaken by the Institute on their own initiative.

Government have seen press reports of the views reported to have been expressed by the Leader of the team that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace.

Applications from West Bengal for Industrial Licence

*229. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether seventy-three applications for industrial licences and 161 applications in delicensed sector involving Rs. 112.23 crores and Rs. 12 crores respectively from West Bengal are still lying undisposed of with the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Only 28 applications for industrial licences involving approximately Rs. 61 crores are pending. These include applications for licences for new undertakings, substantial expansion and new articles.

Only 14 applications are pending for registration with the Directorate General of Technical Development, involving investment of Rs. 3.5 crores.

Important considerations such as availability of infrastructure, raw materials, know-how, demand, capacity installed etc., are to be kept in view, while taking decisions, and delay occurs generally due to insufficient information supplied by the applicant or time taken by concerned authorities in supplying information to the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. However, every effort is being made to dispose of pending applications as expeditiously as possible.

Instructions to Central Government Offices in Goa to employ Local Persons

*230. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to Central Government Offices and institutions in Goa to employ locally domiciled persons in class III and IV posts; and

(b) extent of compliance with such instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM

MEHTA): (a) and (b). No Sir. Except for a few categories of Class III services for which recruitment is made on an All-India regional basis, recruitment for vacancies in Class III and Class IV services is generally made by drawing candidates who have registered themselves in the Employment Exchanges serving the areas in which the Central Government offices are situated.

Increase in Pension of Service Personnel

*233. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to increase the amount of pension nearly by 50 per cent in case of the army service personnel; and

(b) if so, whether same rates of enhanced pension will be made applicable to other service personnel from Navy and Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) The actual extent of increase of pension, as also the percentages by which pension has been increased, are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The rates of service pension of corresponding ranks in the Navy and the Air Force have also been raised

Statement

Statement showing the improvement in the rates of retiring Pension of Armed Forces Personnel

Personnel below officer rank

Rank	Old rates of pension		New rates of pension		Increase in percentage	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
	Rs. p.m	Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m	Rs. p.m	Rs. p.m	Rs. p.m.
Sepoy . . .	40 00	72·00	76 00	122 00	90%	69 44%
Naik	40·00	81 00	86 00	135·00	155%	66·67%
Havildar . . .	43 00	91 00	98 00	159 00	127·9%	74·73%
Nb. Subedar . . .	60·00	122·00	127 00	223 00	111 66%	82·79%
Subedar . . .	80·00	178 00	162·00	308·00	102·5%	73·03%
Subedar-Maj. . .	106·00	218·00	197·00	366·00	85·8%	67·89%

Permanent Commissioned Officers

Rank	Old rates of pension	New rates of pension	Increase in Percentage
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Subaltern	272·00	350·00	28·68%
Captain	377·00	575·00	32·52%
Major	482·00	675 00	40·04%
Lt. Colonel	587·00	775 00	32·03%
Colonel	638·00	900·00	41·07%
Brigadier	696·00	1000·00	43·68%
Major General	735 00	1050 00	42·86%
Lt. General	819·00	1100 00	34·31%
General (Chief of the Army Staff)	1008·00	1200·00	39·05%

▲ राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति के लिये लम्बित राज्यों के विधेयक

*235. श्री राधावतार शास्त्री क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्य विधान-सभाओं द्वारा पारित बहुत से विधेयक राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति के लिये महीनो से लम्बित पड़े है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे विधेयको का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) उन पर राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति मिलने मे विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण है ?

गृह मंत्री श्री के० ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी : (क) से (ग) : स्वीकृति के लिये प्राप्त विधेयकों का निपटान सामान्यतया परम अग्रता के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। महत्वपूर्ण नीति विवादों के मामलो मे सबंधित मंत्रालय वास्तव मे अपना अन्तिम मत देने से पहले पेचीदगियो की जांच करने के लिये समय लेते हैं। कुछ मामलो मे राज्य सरकारों से स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त करना पड़ता है जिसमे लम्बा पत्र व्यवहार करना होता है। केवल ऐसे ही मामलों मे राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति मे विलम्ब होता है।

ऐसे मामलों के राज्यवार ब्यौरे जो दो मास से अधिक पुराने हैं, नीचे दिये गये हैं:—

असम	2
बिहार	1
हरियाणा	3
केरल	3
मध्य प्रदेश	2
मणिपुर	2
उड़ीसा	1
पजाब	1
राजस्थान	1
तमिलनाडु	5
उत्तर प्रदेश	1
पश्चिम बंगाल	1

Stoppage of Printing of Material seeking to sabotage the Gains of Emergency

*238. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether any action has been taken to stop the unauthorised publications like news-letters, periodicals, posters and handbills, which seek to sabotage the gains of the Emergency and the implementation of 20-point economic programme, and

(b) if so, nature of the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY) (a) and (b) Unauthorised publication of news-letters, periodicals, posters and hand bills prejudicial to Emergency measures is punishable under the provisions of DISIR 1971. Adequate legal provisions to deal with such activities also exist in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 and Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matter Act 1976. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are taking appropriate action, to arrest and prosecute persons and/or seize presses connected with such prejudicial activities

Workers' Participation in Public Sector Plants

*239. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for workers' participation in the management in the public sector plants under his Ministry has been fully implemented under the 20-point economic programme; and

(b) whether workers are also taking part in the top management posts such as Directors in the plants?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The scheme for workers' participation in the management in the public sector plants contained in the Government of India's Resolution dated the 30th October, 1975 is applicable to manufacturing and mining industries employing five hundred or more workers. Twenty one such public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies were covered by the scheme. The scheme has been fully implemented in twelve out of these twenty one units and partially implemented in five units.

(b) No Sir.

तापीय बिजली घरों को कोयले की सप्लाई

*240. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थापित तापीय बिजली घरों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्तम किस्म के कोयले की आपूर्ति तथा उनके कार्यों की देखभाल के लिए स्थायी समन्वयक समिति गठित की गई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति द्वारा किए गए कार्य की समीक्षा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) (क) और (ख). ताप बिजली घरों को कोयले की पूर्ति के प्रबंध हेतु स्थायी समन्वयन समिति का 6 जनवरी 1973 को गठन किया गया था ताकि उन्हें उचित किस्म के ईंधन की पूर्ति की जा सके तथा साथ ही कोयले के उत्पादन और संचलन की उपलब्ध क्षमता का अधिक किफायती उपयोग किया जा सके। तत्पश्चात् कोयला खानों को सीमेंट कारखानों के साथ जोड़ने का काम भी इस समिति को सौंप दिया गया।

कोयला खानों के बिजली घरों के साथ संयोजन और शिकायतों को तदनुसार समीक्षा करने के लिए इस समिति की समय समय पर बैठकें होती रहती हैं। समिति ने पांचवीं योजना में शामिल सभी ताप बिजली परियोजनाओं को विशेष कोयला उत्पादक क्षेत्रों के साथ तर्कसंगत आधार पर जोड़ दिया है। तात्कालिक जरूरतों, परिवहन स्थिति व अन्य संबंधित कारकों को ध्यान में रखकर यह समय समयोजन के दायरे में कोयले का नियतकालिक आवंटन करती है। अब समिति ने छठी योजना की परियोजनाओं के संयोजन का काम हाथ में लिया है। इस समिति द्वारा की गई समीक्षाओं और आवंटनों के फलस्वरूप बिजली घरों और सीमेंट कारखानों को कोयले की पूर्ति में पर्याप्त सुधार हुआ है।

Publication of Proceedings of Lok Sabha

1196 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether pre-censorship was imposed on the publication of reports of the proceedings of the Fifteenth Session of Lok Sabha in newspapers; and

(b) whether the restriction on the publication of the proceedings of the House in newspapers during the Sixteenth Session of Lok Sabha would be withdrawn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b). The Statutory Order 275(E) dated 26-6-1975 as amended from time to time making pre-censorship mandatory in respect of news, reports comments etc relating to the subjects specified therein, applies to proceedings of Parliament also However, as a working arrangement, pre-censorship has been withdrawn during the Sixteenth Session of the Lok Sabha and Ninety-fifth Session of the Rajya Sabha

आदिवासियों और अनुसूचित जातियों की कल्याण संबंधी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत राज्यों की सहायता

1197. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 में आदिवासियों और अनुसूचित जातियों की कल्याण संबंधी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र से कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई,

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 में उक्त प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी धनराशि का उपबन्ध किया जायेगा,

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारें उक्त धनराशि को उपयुक्त योजनाओं पर खर्च करने की बजाय अन्य कार्यों पर खर्च कर रही है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्हें ऐसा करने से रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन): (क) तथा (ख)

(रुपये लाखों में)

	1975-76	1976-77
राज्य क्षेत्र	5475.78	7736.83
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र	1584.82	1500.32

राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता खण्ड अनुदानों तथा खण्ड ऋणों के रूप में दी जाती है।

(ग) और (घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान

Super Thermal Station at Farakka

1198. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when Government plan to take up the work of the proposed Super Thermal Station at Farakka;

(b) capacity of the station;

(c) quantam of assistance sought from the World Bank for the Project; and

(d) progress made in the negotiation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There is a proposal to establish a super thermal station at Farakka for benefits in Sixth Plan period.

(b) The capacity proposed is 1200 MW.

(c) and (d). The Project has been posed to the World Bank for loan assistance. Till now there has been no progress in respect of a loan for this Project.

Policy for taking over of Sick Industrial Units

1199. SHRI VASANT SATHE. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently formulated policy guidelines in regard to taking over of sick industrial units; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The circumstances warranting take over of management by Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, have been mentioned in Chapter III-A of the said Act. These relate, *inter-alia*, to a substantial fall in the volume of production, deterioration in quality, an undue increase in price, closure of the unit for a period of not less than three months, reckless investments, diversion of funds etc. While taking decisions on individual cases under the Act, Government takes into account the size of the unit (as measured by the value of assets, the value of turn-over etc.), the employment aspect in terms of the number of workers employed, and the importance of the product to the national economy. The position in regard to sick industrial units in general was recently reviewed when it was felt that the emphasis should be on prevention of sickness, with the leading role being played by financial institutions and commercial banks in nursing affected units to enable them to regain viability. It was felt that direct Government involvement in management should, as a rule, be resorted to where other measures are of no avail.

Steps taken to Tackle Unemployment during Emergency

1200. SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) concrete steps taken to tackle the unemployment problem during emergency; and

(b) extent to which the educated and uneducated unemployed have benefited as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I K. GUJRAL): (a) As a result of several steps taken during emergency to improve efficiency and increase production in different sectors of economy the employment situation has also improved considerably. Besides, the 20 Point Economic Programme, launched during Emergency, includes several important schemes which would substantially accelerate the generation of employment opportunities both for educated as well as uneducated job seekers.

(b) The number of educated and uneducated job seekers who were provided employment through the Employment Exchanges during the period 1st July to 31st December, 1975 was 2,25,115, as against 1,87,217 provided employment in the corresponding period in 1974. Under the 20-Point Economic Programme, one of the measures taken increase employment opportunities for educated persons is the vigorous implementation of the Apprenticeship Scheme. As a result of the concerted efforts made by the Central and State Governments, a substantial increase in the number of trade apprentices under the Apprentices Act has been achieved. As against 69,236 apprentices as on 30-6-1975 the numhas been achieved. As against 69.236 February 1976. Over 8,000 graduate engineers/diploma holders have also been engaged as apprentices under the Act.

Paper Pulp Factory in Kashmir

1201. SHRI SYED AHMAD AGA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted for establishment of paper pulp factory in Kashmir by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No study has been conducted by the Central Government for the establishment of a paper pulp factory in Kashmir.

(b) Does not arise.

Constitution of All India Service of Engineers and Indian Forest Service

1202. SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the constitution of all India Service of Engineers and Indian Forest Service; and

(b) if not, reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORME AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Indian Forest Service has already been constituted with effect from 1-7-1966 and all the State Governments are participating in it. Proposal to constitute the Cadre of the Service in Sikkim under consideration. A statement indicating the present position about creation of Indian Service of Engineers is placed on the table of the House.

The All India Services Act, 1951, was amended in 1963 to bring within its scope the creation of three new. All India Services in the fields of forestry, medicine and health and engineering. The position in regard to the Indian Service of Engineers is as follows:

INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS

No formal orders constituting the Service have so far been issued because the Governments of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala, who had earlier agree to participate in the proposed Service, specifically stated that they did not want to participate in the Service. These dissenting State Governments were requested to reconsider the matter and to agree to participate in the proposed Service in the larger national interest. The Government of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Tamil Nadu have, even on reconsideration, reiterated their earlier stand not to participate in the scheme. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has, however, agreed to participate in the Service. Replies from the remaining State Governments are still awaited.

Effort are continued to persuade the dissenting State Governments to agree to participate in the Service.

छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में तापीय बिजलीघर

1203. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित:** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में तापीय बिजली घर स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के पश्चिम अंचल में मध्यप्रदेश में कोरबा में अधिकतम 2000 मेगावट की क्षमता के सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं

1204. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1973–74, 1974–75 और 1975–76 (फरवरी, 76 तक) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश की कितनी और कौन-कौन सी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजा और केन्द्र सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की, और

(ख) उक्त योजनाओं से कितने गावों को लाभ पहुंचेगा तथा कितनी भूमि इन योजना में सिंचित होगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो. सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) और (ख) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Shifting of Industries from West Bengal

1205. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industry has shifted from West Bengal during the year 1973 to 1975;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) names of the industrial concerns which either stopped production or reduced it during the year 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA): (a) to (c) According to the information supplied by the Directorate General of Technical Development and Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati, no industry has shifted from West Bengal during 1973—75. A list of the names of industrial concerns, which have either stopped production or reduced it during the year 1975, based on the information supplied by the D.G.T.D and Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-10519/76]

Corruption Cases of Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu

1206. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reopen the corruption cases of the Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu is presently re-examining all the 42 cases of alleged misappropriation or corruption in various cooperative societies in the State which were either dropped or stayed by the then Government between 1971 and January, 1976.

Supply of Essential Articles of Mass Consumption

1207. SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme on national basis for the supply of essential articles of mass consumption at reasonable prices; and

(b) if so, what are the basic features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Soon after the Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation was constituted, Regional Conferences of State Ministers for Food, Civil Supplies and Co-operation were held and a detailed strategy for augmentation and extension of the distribution system was planned for implementation to cover priority commodities, vulnerable areas and weaker sections of the population. The public distribution system of fair price shops and retail outlets dealing with foodgrains, sugar, controlled cloth, kerosene oil and soft coke was augmented and extended. The co-operative system was also extended. The Essential Commodities Act which was amended by Parliament providing more deterrent punishment against offenders, was strictly enforced in order to regulate distribution of items of mass consumption. The number of fair price shops increased to 2.33 lakh. There are 46,000 retail outlets for controlled cloth, 2.19 lakh retail outlets for kerosene and 6,000 retail outlets for soft coke mainly in the Northern region. Significant market intervention has been effected in urban areas through the consumer cooperative movement and in rural areas by service cooperatives and marketing cooperatives. The commodities distributed by cooperatives include rice, wheat, coarse grains, sugar, vanaspati, edible oils, soap, bread, safety matches, cloth, grocery items, exercise books, tea and baby food. The Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation in cooperation with the State Governments and the various other Ministries concerned of the Government of India also devised an effective monitoring system for controlling prices and ensuring availability of essential commodities.

Seminar on Manpower Productivity

1208 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on manpower and productivity was recently held; and

(b) if so, the conclusions of the seminar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Madhuband Colliery Mishap

1209. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a portion of the roof of the Madhuband colliery near Dhanbad caved in killing three miners;

(b) if so, reasons for the mishap; and

(c) steps being taken to avoid such accidents in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir, on the 18th February, 1976.

(b) As per the findings of the enquiry by an official of Directorate General of Mines Safety, the accident occurred as a result of failure to —

(i) make and keep the place secure after blasting;

(ii) keep the area supported as per systematic Timbering Rules in force in the depillaring area; and

(iii) keeping a rib of coal of 6M thickness against the Goaf while blasting.

(c) A special study of accidents due to fall of roof and sides has been made by Directorate General of Mines Safety and general observations and recommendations made by him have been brought to the notice of the industry for compliance to avoid similar accidents.

The Government of India in the Department of Coal has constituted on January 5, 1976 a 14 member committee, comprising representatives of the management and workers in public sector coal companies, Ministry of Labour, Directorate General of Mines Safety and Central Mining Research Station to examine the whole question of safety in the nationalised coalmines

Names of the Abandoned Collieries

1210 SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the names of the abandoned collieries and the number of workers thrown out of employment during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) Though one colliery, viz. Pure Chirmiri was abandoned due to exhaustion of coal reserves during the last one year, he workers were thrown out of employment as they were absorbed in adjacent mines.

Record Production of Coal by Bharat Coking Coal Limited

1211 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether Bharat Coking Coal Limited created the highest record of production of coal on 13th February, 1976?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The highest record of production of coal was achieved by Bharat Coking Coal Limited on 14th February, 1976 (and not on 13th February, 1976)

New Lead Extraction Process Developed by National Metallurgical Laboratory

1212 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Metallurgical Laboratory has developed a new lead extraction process;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) extent to which it will fulfil the indigenous requirement of lead?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is a simple, single step process giving about 90 per cent metal recovery producing a metal of 99.5 per cent purity and retaining most of sulphur with minimal pollution

(c) Fulfilment of indigenous requirements of lead depends on the availability of the raw material

Assessment of 20-point Programme

1213. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any group of experts have been assigned the task of economic assessment of the 20-point programme enunciated by the Prime Minister in its impact on the Indian population under the poverty line;

(b) if so, who are these experts; and

(c) whether any assessment has taken place, if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 10-3-1976 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 237 in respect of the progress of implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme.

Plan for Capacity Expansion in the Engineering Industry

1214. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether Government have requested the Association of Indian Engineering Industry to prepare a detailed plan for capacity expansion in the engineering industry to achieve an export target of Rs. 1,000 crores by 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C GEORGE): Yes, Sir.

The Hon'ble Member is aware of a package of measures announced re- crores engineering exports by 1978-79 port of engineering goods. These measures included permission to industry, to produce above their authorised capacity, if the excess production was meant for exports. It also provided for automatic growth in capacity in important engineering sectors within certain limits and subjects to certain specific provisions. As a follow up Government had asked the Association of Indian Engineering Industry (and Engineering Export Promotion Council) to work on the basis of Rs. 1,000 crores engineering exports by 1978-79 and prepare a break-up of industry-wise targets for exports by that year in engineering sector. They were asked to work out the consequent need for capacity expansion in specific areas where such expansion was necessary. This plan of action from AIEI|EEPC has not been received so far.

Plants set up by Central Fuel Research Institute to produce Chemicals from Coal

1215. SHRI P. R. SHENOY:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute is setting up a number of pilot plants to produce chemicals from coal; and

(b) if so, chemicals that can be produced and their comparative cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) At present there is one pilot plant at Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI) of 25 Kg per batch for purification of anthracene.

It is also proposed to set up another plant of 10—15 Kg per batch capacity of beta naphthol, resorcinol, cresols.

(b) *Anthracene purification pilot plant* —To produce from 18—20 per cent pure anthracene paste, over 90 per cent pure anthracene. Plant can

also be used to purify naphthalene to 99 per cent purity. 1200 tonnes/yr. crude anthracene unit estimated to cost Rs. 1.52 crores, estimated cost of pure anthracene: Rs. 5.00/Kg.

Pilot Plant proposed (15 Kg. per day) for cresols, beta-naphthol and resorcinol.—Minimum economic unit for cresol is 1000 today, beta-naphthol: 660 today, and resorcinol 300 today, all estimated to cost around Rs. 1 crore each. Estimated cost of one Kg. each of precresol Rs. 8/mlp cresol (1:1) Rs. 11/-, beta-naphthol Rs. 15/- and resorcinol Rs. 22/-.

There is no question of a "comparative cost" as it pertains to each chemical from a particular source.

Inflow of Foreign Money

1216. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as reported in a Calcutta Daily dated the 23rd February, 1976 Government had definite information that foreign money was being sent to India;

(b) if so, who are the persons or organisations sending this money to India and to which individuals and/or organisations and the purpose in each case; and

(c) what steps the Ministry have taken to prevent such remittances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the flow of foreign money into the country, but under the existing law there is no obligation on the part of a recipient of foreign money to intimate details to any specified authority. It is therefore not possible to furnish precise details in this regard.

(c) A concerted drive has been launched against foreign remittances received in violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and preventive action is being taken under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 1976 which has recently been passed by the Rajya Sabha and is to be considered by the Lok Sabha will enable the Government to exercise greater control over flow of foreign money into India.

Minority Commission

1217. SHRI C. H MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint a Minority Commission to look into the grievances of the minorities in the country; and

(b) if so, outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Constitutional provisions already exist, providing safeguards to minorities. It is always the Government's endeavour to have these provisions enforced and to take such other steps from time to time as are considered necessary to protect the legitimate interests of minorities. It is, therefore, not felt necessary to set up a Minority Commission for this purpose.

Newsprint and White Paper

1218. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a glut in the market of newsprint and white paper;

(b) if so, reasons for such accumulations; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Proposal to Convert the Tribal Research and Training Centre at Kozhikode into an Autonomous Institution

1219. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala State Government have a proposal under consideration to convert the Tribal Research and Training Centre at Kozhikode into an autonomous institution;

(b) whether the necessary memorandum and articles of association have been submitted to Central Government to get the permission for it; and

(c) broad outlines thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposals relate to:

(i) converting the Tribal Research and Training Centre, Kozhikode into an autonomous body.

(ii) vesting the Governing Body with full powers for administration of the Institute subject only to nominal restrictions from the Government.

(iii) Grant of funds to cover costs of staff and equipment.

The structure of the Tribal Research and Training Centre is to be finally decided by the State Government. The Government of India have agreed to the creation of certain posts as recommended by the Central Research Advisory Council for Kerala Centre.

गुजरात में पिछड़ी "बागड़ी" जाति

1220. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में पिछड़ी "बागड़ी" जाति अनुसूचित जाति के अन्तर्गत आती है,

(ख) क्या यह जाति आर्थिक एवं शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से बहुत ही पिछड़ी हुई है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनके उत्थान के लिये कोई योजना बनाएगी?

(गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री) **(श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन :** (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के अतिरिक्त पिछड़े वर्गों की कोई सूची तैयार नहीं की है। प्रधान मंत्री के 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य समाज के सभी कमजोर वर्गों को लाभ पहुंचाना है।

Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary Dispute

1221. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 144 on 7th January, 1976 regarding Maharashtra-Karnataka boundary dispute and state what fresh attempts have been made to find a solution to the dispute and with what success?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Efforts to evolve a satisfactory solution of this dispute are still proceeding and, at this stage, it would not be appropriate to give any details.

Use of Wastes and Exploitation of Natural Resources

1222. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a number of projects on the use of wastes and exploitation of the natural resources;

(b) if so, whether work has already begun on a number of projects, and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). Detailed projects have been identified on the use of wastes and exploitation of the natural resources and were included in the Draft Science and Technology Plan (1974—79) which was placed on the Table of the House on the 26th March, 1974. The projects *inter alia* include improving the quality of rice-bran for extraction of edible oils, economic utilisation of paddy husk, utilisation of mineral and other industrial wastes as soil amendments, protein food from cellulosic plant material, technology for effective utilisation of slaughter house by-products for economic purposes, algae, different aspects of bio-gas plant, sedimentation studies in reservoirs, sediment and water quality observations etc. Various Ministries, agencies, institutions etc. are involved and action on some of them has been initiated for implementation thereof.

Harijan Houses Burnt in Village Palai, District Moradabad, U.P.

1223. SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Harijan children were burnt to death and 80 houses of Harijans of the village Palai in Moradabad district, Uttar Pradesh were set on fire in mid-February, 1976 by the villagers; and

(b) if so, steps and action taken against the criminals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, a fire broke out in village Patai in District Moradabad on the 23rd February 1976 in which two children belonging to the Scheduled Castes community of the village were burnt to death and 80 houses were gutted. In this connection, a case u/s 436 IPC was registered immediately at P S Gajraula and one person named in the complaint was arrested.

Setting up of Projects in South East Asia by BHEL

1224 SHRI K LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., envisages to set up more projects in South East Asia; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEO-

RGE): (a) and (b). Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have not set up any industrial project in South East Asia so far. They had, however, secured orders from Malaysia for the supply of power equipment like: transformers, circuit breakers, control and relay panels, out-door switchyard station equipment etc. and for the supply, erection and commissioning of power station boilers. Some of these orders have already been executed and others are under execution. They have recently secured another order from Malaysia for the supply, erection and commissioning of 3 Nos of 120 MW boilers valued at about Rs. 17 crores. They have also submitted an offer for the supply of 3 Nos. of 120 MW turbo sets to Malaysia. This offer is still under the consideration of the Malaysian authorities.

Production in Hindustan Lever Limited

1225 SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether units of Hindustan Lever Limited in South and Uttar Pradesh are either having no production at all or very low production;

(b) whether such an attitude is in direct conflict with the 20 Points Economic Programme; and

(c) if so, action taken by Government to make this company to fall in line with the economic needs of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P MAURYA): (a) The entire unit of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd at Tiruchirapalli was closed in 1974, and the Oil and Vanaspati Section thereof was sold off to M/s. Perumaan Agency Ltd. The Section producing Animal Nutritional product and Scourers was restarted late in 1975, thus resulting in fall in production of the unit. Besides, because of a general fall in demand, there has been a fall in production of Animal Nutritional products at the Units in Hyderabad, Bangalore, Madras and Coimbatore.

Cut back in production in the milk products Unit at Etah in Uttar Pradesh is reported to be due to large inventories held by the company from the flush season of 1974-75 and the limited shelf life of the products.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Production in Public Sector Undertakings

1226. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in the Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industry has shown upward trend in January and February, 1976;

(b) if so, percentage of increase in January, 1976 as compared to the corresponding period in 1975;

(c) whether the cumulative production of these units during April 1975-January 1976 was higher than the cumulative production in the earlier corresponding period; and

(d) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. Production of Public Sector Units and those under Government Management in the Department of Heavy Industry during January, 76 and February, 76 was Rs. 73.87 crores and Rs. 80.09 crores respectively.

(b) The percentage improvement in January, 76 over January, 75 is 42 per cent.

(c) Yes, Sir. The cumulative production of the Units during April

1975—January 1976 over the corresponding period last year was higher by 35 per cent;

(d) Total production of Rs. 557.31 crores achieved during April 75—January 76 period was 35 per cent higher than the production of Rs. 412·66 crores achieved in the corresponding period last year. Production in almost all the units showed an improvement over last year. BHEL, a major public sector undertaking under the Department of Heavy Industry improved its performance by 33 per cent by achieving a production of Rs. 312.48 crores during April 75—January 1976 period Similarly in other major undertakings viz, HEC, HMT, MAMC and BHPV production improved by 16 per cent, 32 per cent, 37 per cent and 76 per cent respectively as compared to last year. Production figures for February, 1976 are even more encouraging exceeding all production figures for the previous months achieved so far during the current year. Whereas the units incurred a loss of Rs. 13 crores in 1972-73, they made a profit of Rs 30 73 crores during 1974-75 and this year they are expected to earn a profit of about Rs 40 crores.

Public Distribution System

1227 SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to complaints regarding defects in the public distribution system;

(b) whether Government propose to form Committees to watch the working of the public distribution system; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). As part of the process of streamlining the public distribution system, the State Governments were advised to augment and extend the public distribution system in urban areas, deficit rural areas, hill areas, industrial, plantation and mining complexes and other vulnerable areas. In addition a model scheme for distribution of essential commodities in Delhi was implemented since June, 1975, and the adaptation of the scheme was recommended to all State Governments/Union Territories One of the salient features of the model scheme is to develop consumer movement comprising committees including representatives of women's organisations, at mohalla/ward levels, vested with statutory powers relating to distribution of essential commodities, supervision of retail outlets, checking of adulteration and other malpractices including those relating to weights and measures.

Expansion of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd, Sunabeda

1228. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to expand the Foundry Section of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Sunabeda; and

(b) if so, whether the expansion work has started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VITHAL GADGIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Composition and Term of Film Censor Board

1229. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) composition and duration of appointment of the Film Censor Board;

(b) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the working of the Board, if so, what are they;

(c) whether State Governments too have appointed their own Censor Boards; and

(d) if so, spheres of operation of the Boards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) According to the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the rules made thereunder the Board of Film Censor shall consist of a Chairman and not more than nine other members appointed by Central Government and shall hold office during the pleasure of Central Government for a period of three years The present composition of the Board is as under —

Chairman

1 Shri V D Vyas

Members

2 Kum Qurratulam Hyder

3 Shri Anil Dharker

4. Shri P C Mathew

5 Shri Samik Banerjee

6 Shri M V Krishnaswamy

7 Shri B R Chopra

8 Shri B. N Sircar

9 Shri B N Reddi

(b) Section 5B of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 has laid down principles for guidance in certifying films Comprehensive directions have also been issued by the Central Government under Section 5B(2) of the Act and published in the Gazette of India *vide* GSR 168, dated the 6th February, 1960.

(c) No, Sir. Under Entry 60 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the Central Government is responsible for sanctioning of cinematograph films for public exhibition.

(d) Does not arise

Technological Requirements of the Country

1230 SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been undertaken to assess the technological requirements of the country in various fields for the betterment of the common man; and

(b) how far the indigenous research and technology can help in the development of the country without depending on foreign countries for the import of technology and raw materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I K GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir Some studies have been undertaken and an exercise in planning of science and technology for development has been attempted by the National Committee on Science and Technology during the 5th Five Year Plan The National Plan on Science and Technology (S&T Plan) has been closely linked to the 5th Five Year Plan The Plan (a copy of which was placed on the Table of this House earlier) was formulated on a sectorwise basis to evolve suitable programmes for application of science and technology for betterment of the common man, improvements in industrial and agricultural productivity and for attaining self-reliance in several fields. Areas where the immediate need is for extension and dissemination of knowledge and techniques already available have also been identified.

(b) Most of the S&T programmes mentioned above will have research and development conducted in our national laboratories, higher institutions of research and learning and other organisations in the country engaged in research. It is expected that results of research and extension of these results would definitely contribute to the development of the country. Some of the programmes like the installation of gobar gas plants and the low cost housing techniques developed will have an impact in the near future itself. However, it would not be correct to assume that we can do away with import of sophisticated technology completely. It will be necessary to import some technologies. Even highly developed or advanced countries in the world like UK, USA, USSR and Japan etc do this.

D.A.V.P. Advertisements

1231. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether any rule has been framed to stop the issue of D A V.P advertisements being given to newspapers on which pre-censorship has been imposed by Central or/and State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): There is no such rule. However, the question of Government advertisements being given to newspapers put under pre-censorship is decided on merit of each case.

Prices of Essential Commodities

1232. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep fall in the prices of essential commodities since the proclamation of emergency in the country; and

(b) if so, the wholesale price index as on 1st July, 1975 and on 28th February, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Wholesale Price Indices for the weeks ending 28th June, 1975 and 28th February, 1976 stood at 310.6 and 284.0 respectively, showing a fall of 8.5 per cent in the wholesale prices. This fall has been adequately reflected in the consumer prices. The consumer price index for industrial workers stood at 328 in June, 1975 and 298 in January, 1976, indicating a fall of 9.1 per cent. The consumer price index for agricultural labourers showed a fall of 19.5 per cent during the same period, the index standing at 375 in June, 1975 and 302 in January, 1976.

Conference on Fisheries

1233 SHRI P R SHENOY. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether on an all India basis a Conference of Cooperatives dealing in fisheries was held at Ernakulam in February, 1976; and

(b) if so, the proposals made in the Conference and reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The important recommendations of the Conference are given in the enclosed statement. The recommendations relating to structure, membership and functions of fisheries cooperatives and also training of their personnel and members, are broadly in line with the approach approved by the Government for development of fisheries cooperatives. The National Cooperative Development Corporation, which convened the Conference, is processing the

other recommendations, particularly those relating to financing of fisheries cooperatives, in consultation with the concerned authorities.

Statement

Important recommendations of the All India Conference of Cooperative Fisheries, held at Ernakulam on 19th and 20th February, 1976.

Structure, membership and functions

Concerted efforts should be made to expand and strengthen the fisheries programme in the cooperative sector. The objective should be to bring atleast 50 per cent of fishermen population within the cooperative fold by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan

2 Reorganization of existing fisheries cooperatives and organization of new cooperatives wherever necessary, should be undertaken so that these cooperatives function as economically viable units providing a package of services including credit, processing marketing, technical advice and guidance and other services.

3. Central level cooperative societies covering the hinterland assembling markets should be organised/strengthened to undertake marketing and supply functions. Organization of a national level federation of fisheries cooperatives may, for the time being, be deferred

State Govts' support to fishery cooperatives

4. As the programme of development of fishery cooperatives is mainly in the State sector, the State Governments should give adequate budgetary, technical and administrative support to these cooperatives. The wholesale markets for fish should also be regulated.

5. Share-capital contribution by State Governments to fishery cooperatives should be provided with reference to the needs of the cooperatives.

6. State Governments should assist fishery cooperatives in obtaining adequate working capital loan on favourable terms from cooperative/commercial banks.

7. The sales-tax paid by fishery cooperatives may be ploughed back to them by the Government in the form of share-capital, longterm loans etc.

Assistance from financing institutions

8. In order to free the fishermen from the strangle-hold of moneylender-cum-trader, it is necessary for the cooperatives to provide credit for consumption needs, as also for repairs, maintenance of boats and equipments. For this purpose, refinance facilities should be available from the Reserve Bank of India

9 Assistance from the Reserve Bank's Long Term Operations Fund should be available to State Governments for contribution to the share-capital of fishermen cooperatives.

10 In pursuance of the recent amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Reserve Bank of India should provide short/medium-term credit to meet the requirements of fishermen and their cooperatives at concessional rate of interest, as in the case of agricultural cooperative credit

11 Integrated cooperative fisheries projects should be formulated for availing of assistance from financing institutions like the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and the National Cooperative Development Corporation.

12 The pattern of financial assistance evolved by the National Cooperative Development Corporation for fisheries cooperatives may be further liberalized

Training and education

13 A programme of educating members and office bearers of fisheries cooperatives, as also of training the personnel of these cooperatives, should be

drawn-up and implemented on a priority basis.

Revival of Indian Medical Health Service

1234. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Parliament had approved the proposal for the revival of Indian Medical Health Services in 1969 but this was kept in abeyance;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

(c) whether there is any proposal to revive Indian Health Service; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

Indian Medical and Health Service

The All India Services Act, 1951 was amended in September 1963 to provide for the creation of *inter-alia* an Indian Medical and Health Service. Orders were issued, under Section 2A of the All India Services Act, 1951, constituting the Service, with effect from the 1st February, 1969. Basic rules regarding recruitment and cadre management were also finalised in consultation with the State Governments and the Union Public Service Commission and notified in the Gazette of India. However, no action could be taken so far either to constitute the State Cadres of the Service or to make initial recruitment thereto because seven State Governments, namely Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal who had earlier agreed to participate in the Service, subsequently either withdrew their consent to participate in the Service or expressed certain reservations regarding the need for the formation of this Service. The matter was taken up with the dissenting State Governments requesting them to agree to participate in the Service in the larger national interest. The Governments of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Tamil Nadu have, even on reconsideration, reiterated their earlier stand not to participate in the Service. The remaining four State Governments are still reconsidering the matter.

Efforts are continuing to persuade the dissenting State Governments to agree to participate in the Service

Fire in Jharia Coalfield

1235 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the underground fires in Jharia coalfield, Bihar which have reduced millions of tonnes of prime coking coal to ashes; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government is aware of underground fires in Jharia Coalfield, Bihar. Regular steps for combating/isolating such fires are taken by the coal companies. A Study Group has been appointed by the Coal Mines Conservation and Development Advisory Committee to suggest measures for dealing with such fires.

Remittances by Multinational Tyre Company

1236. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether a foreign multinational tyre company had been remitting large sums abroad for the last seven years, 1965-66 to 1971-72 on the plea of reimbursement of technical know-how fees;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any action against this multinational tyre company, and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA): (a) and (b) As the name of the Multinational Tyre Company has not been specifically mentioned, information relating to the remittances made by four foreign tyre companies towards technical know how fee and royalty, as approved by the Reserve Bank of India during the years from 1968-69 to 1971-72 is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Year	Technical know-how fee	Royalty
			(Rupees in lakhs)	
1	M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.	1968-69	28 94	
		1969-70	.	
		1970-71	12 36	.
		1971-72		
2	M/s. Dunlop India Ltd.	1968-69	44 05	..
		1969-70	48 03	
		1970-71	.	.
		1971-72		
3	M/s Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	1968-69	.	5·52
		1969-70	.	5 52
		1970-71	.	9·16
		1971-72		
4	M/s. Goodyear India Ltd.	1968-69	50 26	.
		1969-70	66 17	.
		1970-71	55 37	
		1971-72	0 12	28 64

The Reserve Bank of India have stated that the information for the earlier period is not available.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

IDA Aid for the Indian Power Project

1237. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the location of the Indian Power Project proposed to be constructed with $ 150 million aid from the I.D.A.;

(b) power generating capacity of the plant;

(c) terms and conditions of the I.D.A. aid, and method of repayment; and

(d) schedule of construction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government of India have entered on 22-1-1976 an agreement with the I.D.A. for a credit of $ 150 million. The credit is for supply and construction of transmission lines, underground cable, sub-station equipment etc. and not for any Power Generation Project.

(c) The Credit is repayable over 50 years including a grace period of 10 years and carries no interest, but only a service charge of 3/4 of one per cent per annum to meet IDA's administrative cost.

(d) The project is expected to be completed by December 31, 1979.

अश्लील फिल्में

1238. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में अश्लील फिल्मों का अवैध व्यापार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह अवैध व्यापार खुले आम चल रहा है तथा कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा अवैध तरीके से भारी मात्रा में धन अर्जित किया जा रहा है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस अवैध व्यापार को रोकने और अश्लील फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन को रोकने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) :(क) और (ख). सरकार ने इस बारे में रिपोर्ट देखी हैं।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों को आवश्यक सलाह दी जा रही है।

आदिवासी और हरिजन क्षेत्रों में बिजली लगाया जाना

1239. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आदिवासी और हरिजन क्षेत्रों मे बिजली लगाने के कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का अनुमान है,

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान को अलग-अलग कितनी सहायता दी जाएगी; और

(ग) उससे हरिजन तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रो की कितनी आबादी को लाभ पहुंचेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) देश में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए पांचवी योजना की रूप रेखा में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 272.33 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया

गया है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को ऋण-सहायता ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम लिमिटेड के माध्यम से दी जाती है। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की स्कीमों के लिए निगम ने 71.22 करोड़ रुपये पृथक रूप से नियत किए हैं। बहरहाल, ऋण-सहायता की वास्तविक स्वीकृति धन की उपलब्धता पर और निगम द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तों और जीवन क्षमता संबंधी मानदण्डों के अनुसार, राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं की संख्या पर निर्भर होगी।

हरिजन बस्तियों के ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए पांचवीं योजना की रूप-रेखा में कोई अलग से प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। बहरहाल, जब कभी किन्हीं गांवों का आमतौर पर विद्युतीकरण किया जाता है तो उनकी निकटवर्ती हरिजन बस्तियों में भी सड़क बस्तियों की सुविधा दी जाती है।

(ख) पांचवीं योजना की रूप रेखा में मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत क्रमशः 20 करोड़ रुपये और 4 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रखी गई है।

(ग) पांचवीं योजना में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लगभग 1.47 करोड़ आदिवासी जनसंख्या को बिजली का लाभ प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

पांचवीं योजना में टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों से लाभान्वित गांव

1240. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय कितने ग्रामों में टेलिविजन कार्यक्रम देखा जा सकता है ;

(ख) पांचवीं योजना के अन्त तक कितने ग्रामों के लिये प्रसारण की सुविधा देने का विचार है ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के किस-किस क्षेत्र तथा उसमें कुल कितने ग्रामों को (मध्य प्रदेश में उपग्रह शिक्षण टेलिविजन परीक्षण कार्यक्रम की परिधि में आने वाले ग्रामों को छोड़कर) यह लाभ दिये जाने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह) :

(क) (1) स्थलीय ट्रांसमिटरों के कार्यक्रम जिन गांवों में देखे जा सकते हैं उनकी संख्या . . 18,673

(2) उपग्रह के माध्यम से जिन गांवों में कार्यक्रम देखे जा सकते हैं उनकी संख्या . . 2,315

(ख) 55,793 गांव।

(क) (1) मध्य प्रदेश

रायपुर और आस पास के 320 गांवों में। इनमें इस समय उपग्रह दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले 80 गांव शामिल नहीं हैं।

(2) राजस्थान

जबलपुर और आस-पास के 4194 गांवों में इनमें इस समय उपग्रह दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले 296 गांव शामिल नहीं हैं।

Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary Dispute

1241. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether renewed efforts were made by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra to settle the long pending boundary dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, what was the outcome thereof; and

(c) time-limit before which the border dispute will be settled once and for all?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Efforts to evolve a satisfactory solution of his dispute are proceeding and, at this stage, it would not be appropriate to give any details or lay down any time limit.

Expansion of Field Publicity Units

1242. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to strengthen and expand the existing field publicity units particularly in the hilly and backward States where daily newspapers are not being published to ensure the effective participation of the people in the implementation of the 20-point economic programmes; and

(b) if so, nature of expansion proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up of some new units during the Fifth Plan Period. While setting up new units, priority is given to backward areas including hilly regions. Four new units were set up during 1975-76 and it is proposed to set up five new units during 1976-77.

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीविजन केन्द्र की स्थापना

1243. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में टेलिविजन केन्द्र को स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इसमें कब तक प्रसारण आरम्भ हो जाएगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पहली अगस्त, 1976 से ए० टी० एस०–6 उपग्रह वापस ले लिये जाने के बाद उपग्रह शैक्षिक दूरदर्शन के प्रयोग के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कुछ गांवों में दूरदर्शन सेवा चालू रखने के लिये रायपुर में टेलिविजन ट्रांसमिटर स्टेशन स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) इस ट्रांसमिटर के 1977 के आरम्भ में चालू होने की सम्भावना है।

लघु उद्योग

1244. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :

क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये कोई व्यापक योजनायें बनाई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस कार्य के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से कुछ वित्तीय सहायता मांगी गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस पर क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के 1976–77 के वार्षिक योजना प्रस्तावों के प्रारूप में उल्लिखित लघु उद्योगों के विकास से सम्बन्धित मुख्य योजनायें निम्नलिखित हैं

1 मध्य प्रदेश लघु उद्योग निगम में अंश पूंजी का निवेश

2 उद्योगों को राज्य सहायता/अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत ऋण

3 उद्योगों को सरकारी सहायता अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सरकारी सहायता

4. विद्युत के लिये सरकारी सहायता ।

5. संस्थागत वित्तीय अभिकरणों को ब्याज में सरकारी सहायता ।

6 अन्त सयत्र प्रशिक्षण ।

7. गुण चक्र परीक्षण, चिन्हांक और विपणन सहायता ।

8. चम्बल विकास निगम की स्थापना ।

9. मध्य प्रदेश लघु उद्योग निगम को कार्यकारी पूंजी के लिए ऋण ।

10. मध्य प्रदेश लघु उद्योग निगम को किराया खरीद आधार पर मशीनों के संभरण करने के लिए ऋण ।

11 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, अध्ययन यात्रायें संस्थागत प्रशिक्षण और कर्मचारियों एंव गैर कर्मचारियों को रिफ्रेशर पाठयक्रम में प्रशिक्षण देना ।

12 निर्यात गृह स्थापित करना तथा निर्यातकों को पुरस्कार देना ।

13 बेरोजगारों के लिये कार्यक्रम की देख-रेख के लिए पर्यवेक्षक कर्मचारी नियुक्त करना ।

14 सीहोर और जबलपुर में सहायक औद्योगिक बस्तियों की संचालन व्यवस्था करना ।

15. सीहोर सहायक औद्योगिक बस्तों के लिये टूल रूम व्यवस्था ।

16 राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद को अंशदान ।

17 उद्योग निदेशालय में योजना मूल्यांकन और सांख्यकी प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित करना ।

18 औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियां ।

19 औद्योगिक बस्ती ।

(ग) और (घ) : 1976–77 की वार्षिक योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने लघु उद्योगों के लिये 47 74 लाख रु० और औद्योगिक बस्ती के लिये 14.29 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया है । ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योगों के कार्यकारी दल ने लघु उद्योगों के लिये 51 00 लाख रुपये और औद्योगिक बस्ती लिये 14 लाख रुपये का परिव्यय स्वीकृत किया है । केन्द्र से राज्य को ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में मिलने वाली एक मुश्त सहायता से राज्य द्वारा स्वीकृत योजनाओं में व्यय किया जाएगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासी पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए आरम्भ की गई परियोजनाएं

1245. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित**

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा देश में, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश मे आदिवासी पिछडे क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए किन-किन स्थानों पर प्रायोगिक, परियोजनाए आरम्भ की गई है; और

(ख) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रत्येक परियोजना पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाएगी

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख) : मध्य प्रदेश सहित देशभर में आदिवासी पिछडे क्षेत्रों में विकास के लिए जिन स्थानों में मार्गदर्शीय परियोजनाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं उनके नाम तथा पांचवी योजना में इन परियोजनाओं के लिए उपलब्ध परिव्यय इस प्रकार है :

(लाख रुपए)

क्रम सं०	राज्य/परियोजना	चौथी योजना मे दिया गया अनुदान	पाचवी योजना मे उपलब्ध धनराशि
	आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
1	श्रीकाकुलम	78 00	122.00
	बिहार		
2	सिंहभूम	65 00	135.00
	मध्य प्रदेश		
3	दांतेवाडा	40.00	160 00
4	कोन्टा	40 00	160.00
	उड़ीसा		
5	गंजाम	109.00	91.00
6	कोरापुट	108.00	92.00
7	क्योंझर	—	200.00
8	फूलबनी	—	200.00

मध्य प्रदेश में नेपा मिल्स में अखबारी कागज का स्टाक

1246. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या **उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश स्थित नेपा मिल्स में अखबारी कागज का काफी स्टाक जमा हो गया है और वह दिन प्रतिदिन खराब होता जा रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस स्टाक को निपटाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) और (ख) आयातित अखबारी कागज की पर्याप्त उपलब्धि और नेपा अखबारी कागज के कम लिये जाने के कारण विशेष रुप से अखबारी कागज बिना मानक आकार का और अस्वीकृत किस्म (रिजेक्टेड ग्रेड) का नेपा मिल में जमा हो गया है । स्थिति को ठीक करने के विचार में निम्नलिखित अभ्युपाय किए गए हैं:—

1. कुछ समय के लिए अखबारी कागज का आयात बन्द कर दिया गया था ।

2. नेपा मिल को बिना मानक आकार के अस्वीकृत किए गए अखबारी कागज की खुले बाजार में बिक्री करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है ।

3. आयातित अखबारी कागज की हाई सीपेल (खुली बिक्री) पर रोक लगा दी गई है

4. नेपा अखबारी कागज को उठाया जाने का कोटा बढ़ाकर 25%, कर दिया गया है ।

5. भारत के समाचार पत्रों के पंजीयक द्वारा किए जाने वाले अखबारी कागज के आवंटन आदेशों की वैधता की अवधि कम करने के लिए अखबारी कागज नियंत्रण आदेश में संशोधन कर भारत के समाचार पत्रों के पंजीयक के विवेकाधिकार द्वारा 6/12 महीने के स्थान पर घटा कर 3/6 महीने कर दिया गया है ।

इन अभ्युपायों के फलस्वरूप स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है

Export of coal

1247. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether immediate outlets were found for all the coal produced this year;

(b) stocks held at the end of February, 1976 at the pitheads and how they compare with the position at the end of February, 1975; and

(c) how much quantity is earmarked for export and to which countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir; there has been an addition of about 4 million tonnes during the year to the pithead stocks of coal;

(b) The comparative stock figures are as follows:—

At the end of February, 1975— 10.34 million tonnes.

At the end of February, 1976— 7.03 million tonnes.

(c) The expected exports during 1975-76 are as follows:—

Bangladesh	— 3.5 lakh tonnes
Nepal	— Negligible
Burma	— 0.8 lakh tonnes
	Total: 4.3 lakh tonnes.

During 1976-77, besides these countries, efforts are being made to export coal to some other countries also raising the level of exports to about 1.5 million tonnes.

Heavy Engineering Corporation

1248. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation is likely to make a little profit this year after years of continuous losses; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd is expected to break-even or make a marginal profit during 1975-76.

(b) This expectation is based on HEC achieving a total production of Rs. 106 crores during this year.

Safety aspects in Gassy Mines

1249. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Study Group was formed by Coal India Limited to examine the Safety aspects in gassy mines; and

(b) if so, suggestions made by the Group and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. However, the Government of India in the Department of Coal have constituted a Safety Committee to examine the whole question of safety in nationalised coalmines.

(b) Does not arise.

Compensation to victims of Madhuband colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited

1250. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the compensation given to the bereaved families of 3 miners who were killed when a part of the roof of the Madhuband colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, collapsed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The compensation to the bereaved families of 3 miners, who were killed in an accident on the 18th February, 1976 in the Madhuband Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, will be paid as provided under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Distribution of Essential Consumer Articles through National Co-operative Development Corporation

1251 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Co-operative Development Corporation have launched a new scheme for equitable distribution of essential consumer articles in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and its financial implications?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the scheme formulated by the National Co-operative Development Corporation, along with the pattern of financial assistance and other financial implications, are given in the statement. The Corporation proposed to provide a total financial assistance of

approximate Rs. 200 lakhs for the implementation of this scheme during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77.

Statement

National Cooperative Development Corporation Sponsored Scheme for Assistance for Distribution of Consumer Articles in Rural Areas, during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77.

In view of the recent developments and the guidelines given under the '20-Point Programme of Economic Development', the need for developing a system of cooperative rural supplies has become urgent The Fifth Plan Working Group on Cooperation had also recommended that efforts should be concentrated on increasing the coverage of rural areas, strengthening of marketing societies for increasing consumer business and also for encouraging a large number of agricultural service societies to open fair price shops/retail shops for distribution of essential consumer goods.

2. In order, to give impetus to the programme, the NCDC has formulated a Scheme of assistance for the purpose of augmenting the rural consumer movement through selected primary marketing societies and rural service cooperatives.

Objectives of the Scheme

3 The main objectives of the scheme are —

To encourage and assist in the development of rural consumer trade through the existing cooperative structure at the primary as well as intermediate stage so as to increase the total cooperative consumer business in rural areas to Rs. 600 crores by the country as a whole in the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan and to build up an effective and regular channel of supplies of consumer articles in the rural areas.

Preparation of Projects

4. Development is envisaged on project lines each project consisting of 20 to 25 primary service societies linked up for the purpose of supplies either with the primary marketing society or with the wholesale consumer store or with a branch of the State Cooperative Consumer Federation, depending upon the particular situation in the relevant areas. While selecting the project areas, preference may be given to those where consumer activity at present is only marginal. Areas where the cooperatives are already doing well in respect of consumer business may not be taken up in the first phase

Selection of Societies

5 Selection may be made on the merits of each case, on the basis of the general health of the societies, their existing managerial capability and their potential to undertake/expand their consumer business Societies located in tribal, hilly and other under-developed areas and deficit regions would be given preference at the time of selection

Financial Assistance

6 For the implementation of the Scheme, assistance would be provided by the NCDC during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 on the following lines:

(i) Margin money assistance in the form of additional share capital, will be given to enable the concerned society to raise adequate bank finance. Though the amount of assistance will vary from project to project, depending upon the projected programme and potentiality of growth, estibe Rs. 50,000 per society.

(ii) If, while framing the project, it is considered necessary for the secondary society to have its own transport arrangement, for ensuring prompt

supplies, NCDC may give an assistance in the shape of loan-cum-subsidy (in the ratio of 75:25) for purchase of a tempo at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,000 per tempo.

(iii) In case the secondary society is a primary marketing cooperative and proposes to set up a retail outlet also at the mandi level, mostly for the benefit of the visiting rural population, a loan-cum-subsidy (in the ratio of 75:25) may be given for furniture, fixtures and fittings at the rate of Rs. 12,000 per society.

7. For primary service societies, the State Governments are expected to strengthen their financial base sufficiently so as to enable them to take up retail trade in essential consumer articles in rural areas. For this purpose sufficient assistance is available out of the Long Term Operations Fund from the Reserve Bank of India and should be availed of. However, if a primary service society is found in need of a semi-modern retail shop, NCDC may give assistance for furniture and fixtures in the shape of loan-cum-subsidy (in the ratio of 5.25), the average cost per society not exceeding Rs. 5,000. The primary societies may also avail of NCDC's assistance for construction of godowns under its normal programme of assistance for rural godowns

Annual Turnover

8 Normally, a primary service society in the project area should strive to achieve a business of about Rs. 50,000 per annum in distribution of essential consumer articles. The secondary society in the project, should on this basis, have an annual business turnover of Rs. 7.5 lakhs approximately. This should be the minimum turnover, which the primary service societies and marketing cooperatives should strive to achieve and efforts sential consumer articles. The sesiness in due course.

Supply Arrangements

9. Assortment of articles to be supplied from the retail shops in the villages will have to be selected carefully, taking into consideration the consumption habits in the area. Stocking of slow moving articles and luxury items may be avoided. Mainly essential items such as cloth, sugar, vanaspati, tea, salt, matches, kerosene oil, edible oils, food-stuff (in deficit areas), pulses, cycle tyres and tubes, dry battery cells, paper and stationery for students, etc., will form the nucleus of the assortment. The success of the scheme will obviously depend upon the regular flow of supplies to the retail depots. The supply of a few consumer items is at present controlled in the States by various Departments/institutions like the State Civil Supplies Departments/ State Food/Civil Suplies/Essential Commodities Corporations/State level Cooperative Federations, and some other organisations. Since availability of supplies on a regular basis will be the *sine-quo-non* for the success of the Scheme, the concerned Supply Organisations will have to be involved in the scheme and their wholehearted support to the selected cooperatives in respect of regular supply of consumer articles is to be assured before NCDC sanctions any project under the scheme.

Allotment of Fair Price Shops

10. At places, where fair price shops have also been opened, such shops may be handed over to the selected societies for operation.

Pattern and Mode of Assistance

11. Normally, the pattern indicated above will be kept in view at the time of project formulation. However, to suit the local situation, assistance outside the pattern mention-

ed above can be considered by the NCDC on the merits of each case.

12. NCDC would sanction financial assistance under the scheme to State Governments who will pass on the same to the selected societies.

Celebration of 1500th birth anniversary of Arya Bhat

1252 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to celebrate the 1500th brith anniversary of the famous mathematician ARYABHAT which falls in 1976; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the proposed celebrations are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

The programme of celebration of the 1500th birth anniversary of *Aryabhat* under the auspices of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi is as follows :—

(1) A two day seminar under the following four sessions :

Session I: Critical Problems on History of Mathematics and Astronomy at the time of *Aryabhat*. Session II: Mathematics and Astronomy at the time of Aryabhat in different cultural areas.

Session III: *Aryabhat* Schools and Development of Indian Astronomy.

Session IV: Science and Society in India in the Classical Period. A number of Indian scholars will participate in the above Seminar. In addition arrangements are being made for participation of a few historians of astronomy and mathematics from Middle-East and Western countries and possibly Japan

(2) The following publication relating to Aryabhat's life and works will be released on the opening day of the celebrations :

A Critical edition of the *Aryabhat* in about thousand pages in three parts *viz.*

(i) the Sanskrit text of *Aryabhatiya* with English translation, introduction, glossary etc.,

(ii) the Bhashya of Bhaskara II on the *Aryabhatiya* and

(iii) Survadeva Yajvant's Commentary on the Aryabhatiya with critical introduction, notes etc.

A book in Hindi on the work of *Aryabhat* and a booklet in English on the life of the astronomer will also be printed and published as part of the celebrations

(3) A proposal to organise some lectures on history of Indian Astronomay at some of our Universities in also being considered.

(4) The proposal to issue a commemorative stamp on *Aryabhat* is also being, explored.

(5) A few TV and Radio programmes of history of Indian Astronomy in general and *Aryabhat* in particular are contemplated.

The Department of Science and Technology will provide sufficient funds to the Indian National Science Academy to carry out the celebrations of 1500th birth anniversary of *Aryabhat* as envisaged above.

Ordinance on Debt Relief in Bihar

1253. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a draft ordinance to be promulgated by the Governor of Bihar providing for debt cancellation of marginal farmers is pending President's approval since November ,1975; and

(b) if so, causes of delay in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Conversion of coal tar into gasoline

1254. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state·

(a) whether any steps have been taken for the conversion of coal tar into gasoline at the pilot plant of the Central Fuel Research Institute near Dhanbad;

(b) if so, whether all the CFRI vehicles will be run with this gasoline instead of the petrol; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). The work carried out at the Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI) relates to conversion of coal tar into kerosene and diesel fuel and not gasoline

With a view to scale up the laboratory work, it is proposed to operate the pilot plant using tar obtained from the Institute's Low Temperature Carbonisation (L.T.C.) plant with a production rate of 100 litres per day continuous for one month, as a special test to produce adequate quantity of diesel fuel for complete characterisation and for actual user tests which include running of the few diesel vehicles of C.F.R.I.

Flow of Foreign Money

1255. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special cell has been created by the Central Government to inquire into the flow of foreign funds into the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINITRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). A Special Cell is functioning in the Directorate of Enforcement to deal with the flow of foreign money into the country through illicit channels.

Private Detective Agencies

1256 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of private detective agencies working in the country and how many of them have international connections; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to control and check their activities in the larger national interest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government is aware of 57 such agencies, none of whom is known to have international connections.

(b) The need for such steps has not been felt so far.

Satellite Instructional Television experiment

1257. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team from developing nations visited India during last month under the auspices of the United Nations to study the impact of the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment;

(b) whether another team from Commonwealth countries has also recently visited India for the purpose; and

(c) reaction of these two teams?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A team consisting of specialists from developing countries visited India in January, 1976 to study planning, organisation and implementation of the SITE Project.

(b) A team from the Commonwealth countries under the auspices of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association is visiting India in April, 1976, to study SITE.

(c) Though no formal communication regarding the reactions of the team from developing nations which visited India in January, 1976 has been received in AIR, the general comments made by the members of the team during their visit to Delhi indicated that they were impressed by the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment.

1 LS—4.

बोगस आधारों पर पेंशन पाने वाले स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के मामले

1258. श्री राम भगत पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बहुत से व्यक्तियों को बोगस और गलत विवरण के आधार पर राजनैतिक पेंशन मिल रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बोगस आधारों पर पेंशन पाने वाले व्यक्तियों के मामलों की जांच कराने के लिए एक वरिष्ट सरकारी अधिकारी की अध्यक्षता के अन्तर्गत एक जिला स्तरीय समिति को नियुक्त करने का है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बोगस पेंशन स्थगित करने के लिये सभी आवेदन पत्रों की जांच एक उच्च स्तरीय सरकारी समिति से कराने का है और यदि हां; तो कब तक ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) इस बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है।

(ख) और (ग) बोगस और गलत विवरणों के आधार पर पेंशन स्वीकृत करने की शिकायतों की जांच-पड़ताल संबंधित राज्य-सरकार संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन की सहायता से की जाती है । सारे देश के लिए कोई विषय संगठन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी जाती है। परन्तु यदि किसी शिकायत का संबंध बहुत अधिक मामलों से है तो उसकी जांच-पड़ताल के

लिए राज्य सरकार को कोई समिति गठित करने की मनाही नहीं है।

Watch Factory at Darjeeling

1259. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any proposal to set up a watch factory at Darjeeling (West Bengal);

(b) if so, salient features of the proposal; and

(c) date by which the factory is likely to go in for production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). H.M.T. has been working on expansion of watch capacity to 3 million a year. Assembly units will be set up in different centres. The detailed project report is under preparation. It is not possible to forecast dates at this stage.

Production of Tyres

1260. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) number of automobile tyres produced by Dunlop, Goodyear, Firestone, Ceat during the last three years, and how far is the production above the sanctioned capacity;

(b) whether these companies were given permission for expansion during the last five years; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):

(a) AUTOMOBILE TYRES

Name of unit	Sanctioned capacity (Nos.)	Production (Nos.)		
		1973	1974	1975
Dunlop :				
Calcutta Unit	1,141,000	1,126,407	1,066,284	1,138.204
Ambattur unit	580,000	507,066	720.579	637,405
Goodyear	600,000	613,926	632,299	608,359
Firestone	1,100,000	931,699	935,426	870,756
Ceat	850,000	673,096	617,226	752,353

(a) The production of the companies has been within the sanctioned capacity plus the permissible limit of 25 per cent wherever applicable.

(b) and (c). Approval was accorded in 1973 to Messers Dunlop, Firestone, and Ceat for fuller utilisation of their existing capacity. Letters of intent have been issued in 1973 to Messrs Dunlop, Goodyear, and Ceat for sub-

stantial expansion for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes. Detail of the approval/letters of intent are given below:

Name of unit	Fuller utilisation of capacity		Expansion	
	Date of issue of approval letter	Capacity (Nos.)	Date of issue of letter of intent	Capacity (Nos.)
Dunlop . . .	30-4-1973	272,100	16-4-1973	200,000
Goodyear . . .	..	..	6-8-1973	250,000
Firestone . . .	24-11-1973	425,500	..	..
Geat	1-10-1973	200,000	31-12-1973	160,000

Assessment of SITE programmes

1261. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the Television Programmes shown under the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment has been made; if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether the programmes for agricultural development are being followed fully by the villagers if not, the steps being taken in the matter; and

(c) time by which Government propose to cover more areas by such a programme in a phased manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Space Research Organisation of the Department of Space has set up a Research and Evaluation Cell in the Space Application Centre in Ahmedabad This Cell, *inter alia*, undertake process evaluation with the intention to provide feed back on the audience, mass impact and nature of viewing conditions etc. As a part of the feed back programme, the Cell undertakes survey about the comprehension, enjoyability, utility and need for particular programmes in the SITE villages.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) After the ATS-6 Satellite is withdrawan with effect from 1st August, 1976, it is proposed to cover about 40 per cent of the SITE villages through terrestrial system of transmission It is expected that the transmitters for this purpose would be commissioned during the early part of 1977.

आकाशवाणी के पटना केन्द्र से प्रसारित की गई वार्ताओं में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्ति

1262. श्री राजावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 18 मार्च, 1974 से 20 मार्च, 1976 की अवधि के दौरान आकाशवाणी के

घटना केन्द्र से प्रसारित की गई वार्ताओ मे भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियो के नाम क्या है । और

(ख) क्या इन वार्ताकारो मे राष्ट्रीय स्वयसेवक सघ, जनसघ आनन्द मार्ग तथा जयप्रकाश आन्दोलन के समर्थक लोग भी रहे हैं।

सूचना और प्रसारण मत्रालय मे उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह)

(क) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) आकाशवाणी मे वार्ताए प्रसारित करने के लिए विशिष्ट विषयो का ज्ञान और सूझबूझ रखने वाले व्यक्तियो को आमत्रित किया जाता है । अब इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा जा रहा है कि प्रतिबधित सगठन से सबधित किसी भी व्यक्ति को कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने के लिये आमत्रित न किया जाए।

आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० की भर्ती के लिए आयोजित परीक्षा पद्धति में किए गए परिवर्तन

1263. **श्री राधावतार शास्त्री :** क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने आई०ए०एस० और आई० पी० एस० की भर्ती के लिए आयोजित परीक्षा पद्धति मे परिवर्तन करने का निर्णय किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सबधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और

(ग) परिवर्तन के कारण क्या है।

गृह मंत्रालय मे कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय-कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता)

(क) जी नही, श्रीमान्

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नही उठता

Rural roads formed under minimum needs programme in Fifth Plan

1264 SHRI P R SHENOY Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) total length of rural roads constructed under the Minimum Needs Programme in the Fifth Plan, State-wise, and

(b) reasons, if any, for the slow implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments/ Union Territories

Production of Quartz Crystals

1265 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE. Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation has applied to the Union Government for expansion of its units to produce Quartz crystals;

(b) if so, amount involved in the proposed expansion, and

(c) likely impact on the export of this item?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Yes, Sir, M/s Keltron Crystal have applied for an expansion

from their present licensed capacity of 1.2 lakh numbers to 2.24 million numbers of crystals.

(b). The proposed expansion involves import of Capital Goods valued approximately at Rs. 60 lakhs and indigenous Capital Goods valued at Rs. 20 lakhs.

(c) The party expects a net inflow of foreign exchange of Rs. 58 lakhs in 5 years.

दिल्ली में यातायात नियमों का उल्लंघन

1266. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व में गाड़ियों द्वारा मांगे निदेशों का सब से अधिक उल्लंघन दिल्ली में हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और वर्ष 1975 में इनका उल्लंघन करने वालों में से कितने व्यक्तियों को दंडित किया गया तथा उनसे जुर्माने के रूप में कितनी राशि वसूल की गई है ; और

(ग) दिल्ली में यातायात सम्बन्धी स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) . ऐसा कोई तुलनात्मक अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है । परन्तु सन 1975 में 2,01,095 व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमें चलाये गये थे और जुर्माने के रूप में 35,93,822.50 रुपये वसूल किये गये थे ।

(ग) यातायात की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किये गये हैं, जैसे सड़कों को चौड़ा करना, चौराहों को सुधारना, पैदलपथों तथा साईकल मार्गों की व्यवस्था (फलाइ ओवर्स) / ऊपरी पुलों और सुरंग का निर्माण । इसके अतिरिक्त सभी महत्वपूर्ण तथा भीड़ भाड़ के चौराहों पर यातायात प्रकाश (ट्रेफिक लाईटें) लगाये गये हैं । मुख्य कार्यालयों तथा व्यावसायिक केन्द्रों के निकट गाड़ियां खड़े करने के स्थानों की व्यवस्था की जा रही हैं । अधिक भीड़ वाले क्षेत्रों में धीरे चलने और भारी परिवहन वाहन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं । भीड़-भाड़ वाली सड़कों पर गति सीमा निर्धारित की गई है । सड़कों पर यातायात के सुचारू रूप से चलाने और अपराधियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए यातायात पुलिस अधिकारी अपनी मोटर साईकलों पर निरन्तर गश्त लगाते हैं । दिल्ली प्रशासन ने यातायात की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए विभिन्न प्रस्तावों पर विचार विमर्श करने के लिए एक यातायात सलाहकार समिति का भी गठन किया है । एक विशेष सड़क सुरक्षा शिक्षा तथा प्रचार कक्ष बनाया गया है । सड़क सुरक्षा उपायों का प्रचार विभिन्न माध्यमों जैसे टेलीविजन, रेडियो, सिनेमा स्लाइडस इत्यादि के जरिए किया जा रहा है ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा दिए गए निदेश

1267. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा दिये गये निदेश का पालन सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा किस हद तक किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या उनके उल्लंघन के लिए किन्हीं अधिकारियों को दोषी पाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति के निर्णयों के आधार पर संबंधित मंत्रालय / विभाग द्वारा आवश्यक औपचारिक आदेश जारी किए जाते है, जिनका पालन करने के लिए सभी सरकारी कर्मचारी ठीक उसी तरह बाध्य है, जैसे अन्य सरकारी आदेशों के पालन के लिए ।

(ख) और (ग) सामान्यतया भाषा के मामले मे सरकार की नीति साम-दाम की है, दण्ड की नही । निदेशों और प्रोत्साहन के फलस्वरूप सरकारी कामकाज मे हिन्दी का उपयोग क्रमश बढ़ता ही जा रहा है ।

वैसे हाल ही में केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति की सिफारिश पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियो को हिन्दी-कक्षाओं में अध्ययन के लिये नामाकित किया जाता है, उनके लिये कक्षाओं मे जाना और सत्रान्त पर परीक्षा मे बैठना अनिवार्य कर दिया जाए । जो सरकारी कर्मचारी इन आदेशो का पालन न करने का दुराग्रह करेंगे, उनके विरुद्ध राजभाषा विभाग से परामर्श के पश्चात अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई की जा सकेगी ।

हिन्दी में प्रस्तुत किए गए टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम

1268. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कलकत्ता अमृतसर और मद्रास स्थित टेलीविजन केन्द्रो से हिन्दी एवं अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं मे प्रस्तुत किये गये कार्यक्रमो का विवरण क्या है ,

(ख) क्या दर्शकों की मांग के बावजूद हिन्दी कार्यक्रमो को इन केन्द्रों पर प्रमुखता नही दी जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) इन तीनों दूरदर्शन केन्द्रो द्वारा टेलीकास्ट किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रमो की भाषा-वार प्रतिशतता इस प्रकार है :—

कलकत्ता दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

बंगला	58 प्रतिशत
हिन्दी	20 प्रतिशत
अंग्रेजी	19.6 प्रतिशत
अन्य भाषायें	2.4 प्रतिशत

अमृतसर दूर दर्शन केन्द्र

पंजाबी	38 प्रतिशत
हिन्दी	46 प्रतिशत
अंग्रेजी	14 प्रतिशत
उर्दू	2 प्रतिशत

मद्रास दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

तमिल	65 प्रतिशत
अंग्रेजी	20 प्रतिशत
हिन्दी	12 प्रतिशत
अन्य भाषाये	3 प्रतिशत

(ख) इन केन्द्रो पर हिन्दी कार्यक्रमों की इस बात को ध्यान मे रखते हुए पर्याप्त प्राथमिकता दी जाती है कि दूरदर्शन केन्द्र एक से चैनल पर काम कर रहे हैं, कि कार्यक्रमों को केन्द्र के सेवा क्षेत्र मे आने वाले अधिकतम लोगों द्वारा समझा जाता है, और अपर्याप्त तकनीकी सुविधाओं के कारण ट्रांसमिशन के समय मे कुछ सीमित है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

यूरेनियम की तस्करी

1269. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जादुगुडा यूरेनियम खानों से यूरेनियम की तस्करी के मामले में जांच पूरी कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या इसमें कुछ विदेशी तत्वों का भी हाथ है , और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री : (श्री एफ०एच० मोहसिन) (क) केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो ने जांच के लिए बिहार के तीन मामले हाथ मे लिये थे जिसमें से एक मामले मे जांच पूरी हो चुकी है तथा अभियुक्त पर मुकदमा चलाने के लिये न्यायालय मे शिकायतें दर्ज करवा दी गई है। अन्य दो मामलो की केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा अभी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। उनके द्वारा शुरु किये मामले के बारे मे अभी पश्चिम बंगाल मे रिपोर्ट आनी है।

(ख) जिस मामले मे केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो ने जांच कर ली है उसमें परमाणु ऊर्जा अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 14/24 के अधीन मुकदमा चलाया गया है।

(ग) जी नही, श्रीमान ।

(घ) प्रश्न नही उठता है ।

New Hydro-Electric Projects in Kerala

1270. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted four new Hydro-electric Power Projects—Idamelayar, Silent Valley, Sabarigiri (augmentation) and Idukki (third stage)—for Central Government's approval;

(b) whether Government have been requested to make provision for the Silent Valley Project outside the State Plan, and

(c) if so, main features thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The hydro-electric power projects of Idamalayar, Silent Valley, Sabarigiri (Augmentation) and Idukki (Stage III) in Kerala have been sanctioned for execution. Of these projects, only one unit of 37.5 MW of the Idamalayar Project is included for benefits during the Fifth Plan period.

The Government of Kerala had requested for special assistance in October, 1975 to take up the Silent Valley Project. The requirements of the different projects and the allocation of resources for 1976-77 for them were discussed during the Annual Plan meetings in the Planning Commission with State Government representatives. Keeping in view the resources available and the priority of the projects, no allocation for the Salient Valley Project has so far been made.

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Schemes being Implemented by Kerala State Development Corporation for S.C. and S.T.

1271. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) schemes being implemented by Kerala State Development Corporation for betterment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) Central assistance asked for these schemes and granted during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76; and

(c) whether Central assistance has been sought for the year 1976-77, if so, the facts thereof and decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. M. MOHSIN): (a) The various schemes undertaken by the Kerala State Harijan Development Corporation are (1) supply of Auto-rickshaws on hire purchase, (2) training in auto-rickshaw driving, (3) issue of loans for starting small business/Trade/industry, (4) issue of loans for purchase of agricultural land, (5) loan assistance from nationalised banks for purchase of milch cows and (6) supply of machineries and other articles for productive purposes on hire purchase. In addition, following schemes are proposed to be undertaken by the Corporation:—

(i) Establishment of garment making unit.

(ii) Construction of low cost houses.

(iii) Loans for repairs of houses and for completion of unfinished houses.

(iv) Issue of stage loans for construction of houses.

(v) Establishment of production co-operative for construction of wooden materials.

(b) and (c). The Kerala State Harijan Development Corporation is being run at a State Sector Scheme. Central assistance for such schemes is given in the form of block grants and loans. During 1974-75, an expenditure of Rs. 27.50 lakhs was incurred on the running of the Corporation, and it is estimated that in 1975-76 the expenditure will be about Rs. 25.00 lakhs. For the year 1976-77, the proposed outlay is also Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

राज्यों में जिला योजनाएं बनाया जाना

1272. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने राज्यों में जिला योजनाएं बनाने का निर्णय कब किया था, और

(ख) राज्यों ने इस दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति की है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल): (क) सभी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में स्थानीय आयोजन के महत्व पर बल दिया गया है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करते समय योजना आयोग ने राज्य सरकारों से चयनात्मक तथा समेकित नीतियों पर आधारित और परस्पर प्राथमिकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए समेकित जिला योजनाएं तैयार करने की आवश्यकता के संबंध में आग्रह किया था। इस उद्देश्य के लिए योजना आयोग ने राज्य सरकारों को जिला योजनाएं तैयार करने के संबंध में मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त भी परिचालित किए थे।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया है देखिये संख्या LT 70520/76]

पांचवी योजना के दौरान गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ने की योजना

1273. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी योजना के दौरान न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत गांवो को सडको से जोडने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके लिए राज्य वार कितनी राशि रखी गई है और प्रत्येक राज्य मे कितनी सडको का निर्माण करना निश्चित हुआ है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल): (क) जी, हां पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे न्यूनतम आवश्यक कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत गांवो को सडको से जोडने की एक स्कीम बनाई गई है। लक्ष्य यह रखा गया है कि देश के 1500 की आबादी वाले और इससे अधिक आबादी वाले समस्त गावो को सभी मौसमो के उपयोग योग्य सडको द्वारा जोड दिया जाए। पर्वतीय, तटवर्ती या जन जातीय क्षेत्रो म, जहा जनसख्या अपेक्षाकृत छितरी है वहा के लिए लक्ष्य यह रखा गया है कि 1500 की आबादी वाले या अधिक आबादी वाले ग्राम-समूहों को सभी मौसमो मे उपयोग की जा सकने वाली सडको द्वारा जोड दिया जाए।

(ख) पूरे देश मे इस कार्यक्रम के सामने लगभग 500 करोड रुपए की धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है। इस राशि के राज्य-वार और सघ शासित क्षेत्रवार वितरण का विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है [ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT 10521 76] जिन सडको को बनाने का प्रस्ताव है उनकी सख्या बतलाना सम्भव नही है क्योकि इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत राज्यो और सघ शासित क्षेत्रो के दूर-दूर फैले विभिन्न भागो मे काफी सख्या मे छोटे-छोटे ग्रामीण मार्गों का निर्माण किया जाना है और राज्य सरकारें इस कार्यक्रम को चला रही है।

उच्चतर अधिकारियों के लिए "रिफ्रेशर कोर्स" के लिए तथा प्रशिक्षण पर हुआ खर्च

1274. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उच्च अधिकारियो के लिए "रिफ्रेशर कोर्स" तथा प्रशिक्षण पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की जाती है और उन्हे किस स्थानो पर प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है , और

(ख) क्या शैक्षणिक कर्मचारियो की बहुत ही कमी है, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग ने वर्ष 1975-76 मे उच्च अधिकारियो को विभिन्न सस्थाओ मे प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए रु० 7,21,500 का सहायता-अनुदान दिया है इसका ब्यौरा विवरण 'क' मे दिया गया है। अखिल भारतीय तथा सगठित समूह-क की केन्द्रीय सेवाओं (गैर-तकनीकी) के सदस्यो को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण सस्थाओ की सूची, जिनमे सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रबन्ध सस्थान, नई दिल्ली भी शामिल है विवरण 'ख' मे दी गई है। प्रशिक्षण सस्थाये उपलब्ध सकाय, पुस्तकालय सेवा आवास आदि सेवाए रिफ्रेशर प्रशिक्षण और परिवीक्षाधीना के प्रशिक्षण दोनो के लिए उपयोग करती है। चूकी प्रशिक्षण सस्थाओ द्वारा उच्च अधिकारियो के लिए रिफ्रेशर कोर्सो पर होने वाले खर्चे को सेवा मे नया प्रवेश करने वाले प्रशिक्षण पर होने वाले खर्चे मे अलग नही रखा जाता इसलिए उच्च अधिकारियो के लिए रिफ्रेशर कोर्सो पर खर्च हुई धनराशि का हिसाब अलग से उपलब्ध नही है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में अधिकांश प्रशिक्षण उन सरकारी विभागों से लिए गए प्रशिक्षकों द्वारा दिया जाता है जिनमें अध्ययन तथा प्रशिक्षण के प्रति अभिरुचि होती है । इन अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण की कार्य-पद्धति का प्रशिक्षण दिए जाने के लिए व्यवस्थाएं विद्यमान हैं । सामान्यतः शैक्षिक स्टाफ का, जहां आवश्यक हो, केवल आगन्तुक संवाय के रूप में उपयोग किया जाता है, और उन्हें प्राप्त करने की कोई समस्या नहीं है ।

विवरण-क

	रु०
1. भारतीय लोक प्रशासन, संस्थान, नई दिल्ली।	6,65,000
2. उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय, हैदराबाद।	8,000
3. पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय, चण्डीगढ़।	5,000
4. बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय, बम्बई।	9,000
5. एच० सी० एम० राज्य लोक प्रशासन, संस्थान, जयपुर।	30,000
6. राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान, नई दिल्ली।	4,500
कुल रु०	7,21,500

विवरण-ख

केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

1. लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय प्रशासन, अकादमी, चार्लेविले, मसूरी 248179
2. मंत्रिमंडल प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रबन्ध संस्थान, पश्चिम ब्लाक नं० 1, विंग नं० 5, रामाकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110022
3. प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय (सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क) के-15, होजखास इन्क्लेव, नई दिल्ली 110016 ।
4. वन अनुसंधान संस्थान तथा कालेज पो० ओ० न्यू फौरेस्ट, देहरादून 148006 ।
5. भारतीय सेवा परीक्षा तथा सेवा स्टाफ कालेज, रेल बोर्ड बिल्डिंग, शिमला 171003 ।
6. भारतीय राजस्व सेवा (प्रत्यक्ष कर) स्टाफ कालेज पो० बो० नं० 40 गोकुल बिल्डिंग, टेम्पल रोड, नागपुर-440001
7. डाक व तार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, सहारनपुर-247002 ।
8. रेल स्टाफ कालेज, बडोदा, 390004 ।
9. सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल राष्ट्रीय पुलिस अकादमी, शिवरामपल्ली, हैदराबाद । 5002521

Closure of re-rolling Mills

1275. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) whether re-rolling Mills under Small Scale Industries in the country are on the verge of closure or have already been closed,

(b) if so, number of re-rolling mills closed State-wise; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to keep them running and to employ the labour rendered idle due to the closures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Because of a fall in demand of the end-products of re-rolling mills, used in the construction of buildings, roads, bridges and

light structurals, there has been intermitent closures. The number of Re-rolling Mills in the small scales sector is about 750. Because of intermitent closures, it is not possible to give the number of closed re-rolling mills State-wise. The demand in the end-user sector has picked up recently and it is expected to go up further because of the various measures indicated in the Budget with reference to the building and construction sectors, thereby improving the utilisation of capacity of Re-rolling Mills in the Small Scale Sector.

Schemes for Tribal Welfare during the Fifth Plan

1276. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) allocations proposed during the Fifth Plan for Tribal welfare in various areas of the country;

(b) schemes proposed to be taken up under this programme; and

(c) steps being taken to check the diversion of funds allocated for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The tentative allocations for Tribal Welfare under the Fifth Plan are as follows:—

(1) Central/centrally sponsored schemes—Rs. 32 crores.

(2) State Sector Schemes—Rs. 71 crores.

(3) Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plans—Rs. 200 crores.

The above provisions are additive to the benefits which will accrue to members of the Scheduled Tribes under substantive programmes in the general State Plan and centrally sponsored schemes. In particular, the States have prepared sub-plans for areas of tribal concentration. The tribal sub-plans aim at quantifying the flow of investment from the State The Special Central Assistance for Plan outlay into the sub-plan area. sup-plans is additive to this basic investment. The size of the State Plan outlay and the Special Central Assistance for the Sub-Plan areas in each State will be fixed by the Planning Commission when they finally approve the Sub-plans which is expected to be done shortly.

(b) The various schemes under Central/centrally sponsored programmes and State sector taken up for trible welfare are given in the Statement. The sub-plan for tribal areas represents the total effects of all Departments and, therefore, includes programmes in every sector which may be of relevance to the problems of tribal areas.

(c) The State Governments have been requested not to divert funds specifically allocated for tribal development. The Comptroller & Auditor General of India has also authorised the States to open a special budget-head under each major functional head for showing the investments in the Sub-plan areas separately. This will help in monitoring the outlays in the tribal areas.

Statement

I. CENTRAL SECTOR/CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

SCHEMES

1. Post Matric Scholarships
2. Girls Hostels
3. Co-operation
4. Research and Training

5. Pre-examination training Centres

6. Aid to voluntary organisations

2. STATE SECTOR

(1) EDUCATION

(i) Prematric Scholarships and stipends.

(ii) Additional Post-matric scholarships.

(iii) Exemption from tuition and exam. fee.

(iv) Provision of educational equipments.

(v) Provision of mid-day meals.

(vi) Setting up of Ashram Schools.

(vii) Grants for construction of Schools and hostel buildings.

(2) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(i) Provision of land and irrigation.

(ii) Supply of bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds and manures, etc.

(iii) Development of cottage industries.

(iv) Development of Communications.

(v) Co-operation.

(vi) Colonisation of shifting cultivators.

(vii) Supply of poultry, sheep, pigs and goats, etc.

(3) HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHERS

(i) Medical facilities.

(ii) Drinking water supply schemes.

(iii) Provision of house-sites and houses.

(iv) Provision of legal aid.

(v) Grants to non-official organisations working at State levels.

Take over of Sick Industries in Bihar

1277. SHRI K. M. "MADHUKAR": Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies told the press at Ranchi in the month of February that twelve per cent of the industries in the country were sick industries;

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the percentage of sick industries in Bihar;

(c) whether these industries have received loans and assistance from Government; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take over these sick industries and rejuvenate them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies (Shri A. P. Sharma) had made a general observation to the effect that about 12 per cent of the small scale industries in the Country were sick.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

बिहार सरकार द्वारा बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के लिए मांगी गई सहायता

1278. श्री कमला मिश्र "मधुकर": क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने 20-सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के लिए अतिरिक्त सहायता की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि की सहायता दी गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल):(क) और (ख). जी, हां । बीज-मृदा आधिक कार्यक्रम को विशेष रूप से ध्यान में रखते हुए बिहार सरकार ने राज्य की वार्षिक योजना 1976–77 के लिए अतिरिक्त धनराशि देने का जो अनुरोध किया है, उस पर इस समय विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Manufacture of Turbines from Aero-Engines

1279. SHRI P. GANGADEB Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to make turbines from used aero-engines,

(b) if so, whether any State Government has offered to take part in the venture of converting used aero-engines into turbines; and

(c) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes.

(b) No offer has been received by us from State Government in this converting venture. The project is being looked into in detail by a Steering Committee consisting of representatives from BHEL, CTRE & DST.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Fertiliser from Steel Waste Products of Steel

1280. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether two scientists of the Regional Research Institute of Technology at Jamshedpur have analysed samples of basic slag, a waste product of steel industry recently,

(b) if so, whether fertiliser can be made from such steel waste product; and

(c) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). Basic slags of Tata-Nagar, Burnpur Durgapur, Bhilai, Rourkela and Bhadravati have been analysed by two scientists of the Department of Chemistry in Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur.

Out of the analysed samples, it is reported that only slags of Tatanagar, Burnpur and Durgapur steel plants are suitable for mixed fertilizers. Normally basic slag can be used as a soil conditioner in acidic soils without mixing with any chemical containing fertilizer constituent. The mixed fertilizer prepared in RIT, Jamshedpur on a laboratory scale, consists of Nitrophosphate fertilizer which is produced by grinding basic slag with urea nitrate. It is claimed that the fertiliser produced can be used in acidic, alkaline and neutral soils also

Feasibility of Thermal Unit in U.P.

1281 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether World Bank has recently made study of the feasibility of setting up of thermal unit in Uttar Pradesh, and

(b) if so, findings of the study?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) An Appraisal Mission of the World Bank was in India recently and visited the

site of the proposed super thermal station at Singrauli in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No communication has been received from the World Bank so far.

Setting up of Industries with West European Collaboration

1282. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) number of new industries Government propose to set up in the next financial year and in the fifth Plan period in collaboration with West Europe with their technology; and

(b) number of industries Government propose to set up in other countries in same period with the help of Soviet Union Government and other friendly socialist countries and names of such the places and the nature of industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPLPIES (SHRI B P. MAURYA): (a) The number of industries in Public Sector which are expected to be established during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 in collaboration with West European countries is as below:—

1976-77 = 15

1977-78 = 18

1978-79 = 6

(b) There is no proposal at present for setting up joint venture units in third countries in collaboration with USSR and other socialist countries

Enquiry Against Managing Director of NIDC

1283. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee headed by the Chairman of NIDC Limited was formed to enquire into the financial and administrative irregularities committed by the Managing Director of the NIDC and that the Chairman constituted a sub-committee of Directors to go into the allegations;

(b) if so, composition of the Committee and the date on which the report was submitted to Government; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to expedite action on the findings of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A sub-committee of Directors consisting of S/Shri S. Guhan, formerly Joint Secretary in the Ministry, Mohd Fazal, Managing Director, Engineering Projects (India) Ltd, and Janki Ram, Project Co-ordinator NCST was constituted by Shri K. B. Rao, the then Chairman of NIDC Ltd., to look into the complaints received against the Management of the Corporation including its Managing Director. The Committee submitted its report on the 7th August, 1974

(c) The report was sent to the NIDC for the consideration of Board of Directors on the 18th November, 1974. The view of the Board of Directors have been received recently and Government decision thereon likely to be taken shortly.

Appointment of Chairman of NIDC

1284. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether NIDC has been functioning for a long time without a Chairman; and

(b) if so, steps taken for the appointment of Chairman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) (b). Shri K. B. Rao, formerly DGTD, was holding the post of Chairman of the NIDC Consequent on his retirement from Government Services, he resigned from the post of Chairman of the Corporation in September, 1971. It was decided that the objectives, structure and performance of NIDC should be reviewed by the Chairman of the Public Enterprises Section Board and it was also felt that it would be desirable to pend a final decision regarding the appointment of a Chairman till the Report of the Chairman of the PESB is received and decisions taken thereon. The Report of the Chairman, PESB has recently been received and is under consideration of the Government.

Import of American Films

1285. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) number and cost of American films imported during the current year, how many of them have been passed by the Censor and names of films which have not yet been approved by the Censor Board;

(b) whether most of the films imported are known for the sex and glorified violence;

(c) whether Government have laid down some guidelines for import of films and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(d) whether the Film Finance Corporation has set up or strengthened the appropriate machinery to review a large number of films to make the objective selection of films keeping in view Government's policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (c). A statement is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(d) Film Finance Corporation has set up a Film Viewing Panel with six members for selection of imported films.

Statement

(a) 1. Number of feature films imported under the Agreement with the Motion Pictures Export Association of America upto February, 1976....109. (c.i.f., value Rs. 17,05,941/);

2. No. of films presented to the Central Board of Film Censors for certification....107.

3. No. of films sanctioned for public exhibition by the Board of Film Censors....81.

4. Titles of American films pending with the Central Board of Film Censors for certification are the following:—

1. The Heist
2. Synz
3. Shaft in Africa
4. Shaft's Big Score
5. Walking Tall
6. Pat Garret and Billy the Kid
7. God Father
8. Diamonds
9. Nightcomers
10. Bananas
11. Organisation
12. Laughing Policeman
13. Day of the Jackal
14. Exorcist
15. Getaway
16. Stanik rites of Dracula
17. Magnum Force
18. O Lucky Man
19. Scare Crow.

(c) The following broad guidelines are kept in view for selecting feature films for import:

1. The film should provide good, healthy and wholesome entertainment to the public.

2. Films, the thematic content of which may have the effect of undermining our national institution and our value system should not be imported, even if they are otherwise of good quality and not objectionable from the Censor's point of view.

3. The films imported should be of high quality both technically and in terms of the cinematic art.

4. They should not depict violence, nudity or sex

5. They should contribute to the healthy development of the public taste and the promotion of goodwill and harmony among all sections of the people and among peoples of different countries.

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12 00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, NEW DELHI AND 1973-74 WITH AUDIT REPORT AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS LTD, BANGALORE FOR 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10511/76].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1974-75

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10512/76].

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT OF UPSC FOR 1974-75 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Twenty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1974 to 31st March, 1975, under article 323(1) of the Constitution

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10513/76].

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRAGA TOOLS LTD., SECUNDERABAD FOR 1974-75

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Praga

Tools Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10514/76].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1974-75

कर्मी मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : मैं कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :

(i) राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 1974-75 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

(ii) राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 1974-75 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10515/76.]

RUBBER (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1976

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH). I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rubber (Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 241 in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10516/76].

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR (Panjim): I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

EIGHTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazaribagh): I beg to present the Eighty-first Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixty-seventh Report on Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND SRI LANKA ON MARITIME BOUNDARY IN GULF OF MANAAR AND BAY OF BENGAL

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I rise to place before the House the two agreements that have been signed with Sri Lanka on 23rd March, 1976 in New Delhi The first Agreement relates to the Maritime Boundary between India and Sri Lanka in the Gulf of Manaar and the Bay of Bengal and Related Matters. Consequent upon the signing of the Agreement, there was also an exchange of Letters regarding the regulation of fishing by Sri Lanka fishing vessels in the Wadge Bank. This Exchange of Letters also constitutes an agreement between the two countries.

The maritime boundary between India and Sri Lanka in the Palk Bay was settled by a similar Agreement in June 1974. With the Signing of

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

the present Agreement, the maritime boundary between India and Sri Lanka stands settled along its entire length. The two countries shall exercise full sovereignty and absolute jurisdiction on their side of the maritime boundary. Both countries have agreed that after the determination of the martime boundary, fishing vessels and fishermen of one country shall not engage in fishing in the waters of the other. However, the immediate extinction of fishing activity by Sri Lanka would have caused certain amount of economic dislocation. As a gesture of goodwill towards a friendly neighbour, we have agreed that the fishing activity by Sri Lanka in the Wadge Bank may be phased out within a period of three years from the date of establishment by India of its exclusive economic zone. During this period of three years, Sri Lanka may continue to fish at the same level of activity as at present.

Though the documents will speak for themselves, I would like to record that along with the Agreement of June 1974, these two agreements constitute an important milestone in the strengthening of friendly relations between India and Sri Lanka.

With these words, I beg to lay the texts of the two agreements before the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10517/76].

12.05 hrs.

GUJARAT BUDGET—1976-77

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, I beg to present a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Gujarat for the year 1976-77.

STATEMENT

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT FOR 1976-77

Sir,

The House is aware of the circumstances in which the administration of ke State of Gujarat has been taken over by the President on the 12th March, 1976. The State Government had presented their Budget for 1976-77 before the State Legislature on the 13th February, 1976, but it had not been passed by the State Legislature before the Presidential rule was imposed in Gujarat. Consequently, I lay on the table of the House the Annual Financial Statement of the State of Gujarat for the financial year 1976-77.

Revised Estimates for 1975-76

2. The Budget Estimates for 1975-76 had envisaged a revenue surplus of Rs. 27.93 crores and a deficit of Rs. 3.27 crores due to the overall transactions in the Revenue and Capital accounts during the current financial year. In the Revised Estimates, the revenue surplus is estimated at Rs. 33.83 crores and the overall deficit at Rs. 30 95 crores Taking into account the opening minus balance of Rs 22 95 crores, the current financial year is expected to close with a aminus balance of Rs. 53.90 crores. This is the estimated year-end position even after taking into account additional accruals to the State Government on account of their share of Central taxes to the tune of Rs. 14 31 crores, mainly on account of income tax under the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, and additional Central assistance of Rs. 1 39 crores for the State Plan, Rs 7.30 crores for Kadana and Mahi Bajajsagar Projects and Rs. 9.15 crores for works of Plan nature consequent on floods and cyclone. The large negative balance of the State at the close of the current year is primarily due to the expenditure incurred on

drought relief during 1974-75 and 1975-76.

Budget Estimates for 1976-77

3. Revenue receipts in 1976-77 are estimated at Rs. 483.26 crores, including the anticipated revenue of Rs. 2 80 crores on account of the additional taxation measures given effect to recently in respect of sales tax on motor spirit and entertainment duty. The expenditure to be met from Revenue Account is estimated at Rs. 439.25 crores leaving a revenue surplus of Rs. 44.01 crores. Disbursements on the Capital Account are estimated to exceed the capital receipts by Rs. 33.19 crores. Thus, taking the Revenue and Capital Accounts together, the overall transactions of the year 1976-77 are estimated to result in a surplus of Rs. 10.82 crores. However, taking into account the opening minus balance of Rs 53 90 crores referred to earlier, the year 1976-77 is expected to close with a minus balance of Rs. 43.08 crores In order to cover a part of the deficit, it is proposed to undertake additional resource mobilisation measures to the tune of Rs. 17.66 crores, as a result of which it is expected that the minus balance at the end of the year 1976-77 would be brought down to Rs. 25 42 crores. During the course of the year, further efforts will be made through better collection of tax and non-tax revenues and economies in expenditure to reduce the deficit still further.

It may be mentioned that the above estimates include, apart from the normal Central assistance of Rs. 32 17 crores for the State Plan, a 10 per cent step up in the Central assistance for the Plan and market borrowings, an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 10 crores for the State Plan, and special assistance of Rs. 3 crores for the tribal sub-Plans.

Economic Situation

4. In the wake of the favourable monsoon, the State economy has shown signs of good recovery. It is estimated that the foodgrain production in the State during 1975-76 will be about 47 15 lakh tonnes surpassing the previous best of 44 lakh tonnes in 1970-71. It is estimated that the production of groundnut during the year will be 18.60 lakh tonnes, and of cotton, 18 lakh bales. As a result of the increase in foodgrain production and the measures taken to contain inflation, the prices of agricultural produce have shown a welcome downward trend, bringing considerable relief to the poor and middle class people. The industrial field also the witnessed a steady growth.

State Plan Outlay for 1976-77

5. The State Plan outlay for next year has been fixed at Rs. 193 25 crores. Rs. 129.43 crores, amounting to two-thirds of the Plan outlay, has been allocated for schemes covered under the 20-Point Economic Programme. The power sector with an outlay of Rs. 70 crores and irrigation sector with an outlay of Rs. 48 13 crores account for over 60 per cent of the approved Plan outlay. The installed capacity of power generation in the State is expected to go up to 1682 MW at the end of the current year with the commissioning of the 4th unit of the Ukai Hydro Project (75 MW) and two units of the Ukai Thermal Project (120 MW each) The work on the Gandhinagar Thermal Station (240 MW) is in progress and the Station is expected to be commissioned next year, raising the total installed capacity to 1922 MW at the end of 1976-77. In the irrigation sector, the emphasis would be on speeding up the progress of the continuing projects, like Ukai, Kadana, Dharoi, Panam and Bajajsagar projects. The Plan outlay provides Rs. 15 crores for tribal sub-Plans, which would be supplemented to the tune of Rs. 3 crores by special Central assistance.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

6. With these words, I seek the approval of the House to the Budget Estimates for 1976-77 in resptct of the State of Gujarat.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHUBAMAIAH): About the Gujarat Budget, subject to the passing of the Statutory Resolution approving the Proclamation issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat, subject to the completion of the discussion on the Statutory Resolution, we would like to take up the Gujarat Budget tomorrow.

MR SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House? Yes.

12.06 hrs.

TAMIL NADU BUDGET, 1976-77— GENERAL DISCUSSION, *DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (TAMIL NADU) 1976-77 AND SUPPLEMENTARY *DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (TAMIL NADU), 1975-76

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up the Tamil Nadu Budget. Items Nos 11, 12 and 13 will be discussed together. The time allotted is 2 hours.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Tamil Nadu to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against demands Nos 1 to 57"

Motion moved:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Tamil Nadu to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against —

Demand Nos 1, 4, 9 to 12, 14 to 28, 30 to 39, 41 to 45, 48 to 53 and 55 to 57."

Demands for grants (Tamil Nadu) 1976-77

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	Land Revenue Department	3,90,79,000	..
2	State Excise Department	53,65,000	..
3	Motor Vehicles Acts—Administration . . .	78,85,000	..

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1		2	3
		Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.
4	General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties—Administration	4,53,99,000	..
5	Stamps Administration	55,61,000	..
6	Registration	1,89,56 000	..
7	State Legislature	31 10,000	..
8	Elections	37,81,000	..
9	Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff	10,89,92,000	..
10	Milk Supply Schemes	92,38,000	..
11	District Administration	15,24,18,000	..
12	Administration of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959	1,23,59,000	..
13	Administration of Justice	4,10,09,000	..
14	Jails	5,29,56,000	..
15	Police	28,79,09,000	..
16	Fire Services	2,09,08,000	..
17	Education	1,27,36,48,000	..
18	Medical	38,06,26,000	..
19	Public Health	19,42,65,000	..
20	Agriculture	33,32,34,000	..
21	Fisheries	1,83,56,000	..
22	Animal Husbandry	7,01,62,000	..
23	Cooperation	4,89,27,000	..
24	Industries	3,13,75,000	..
25	Cinchona	86,83,000	..
26	Handlooms and Textiles	2,19,98,000	..
27	Khadi	60,50,000	..
28	Community Development Projects, etc.	30,31,12,000	..
29	Labour-including Factories	3,47,57,000	..
30	Social Welfare	3,40,67,000	..
31	Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and Castes, etc.	12,90,09,000	..
32	Welfare of the Backward Classes etc.	5,90,77,000	..

		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
33	Housing	5,22,35,000	..
34	Urban Development	7,82,42,000	..
35	Civil Supplies	3,47,44,000	..
36	Irrigation	20,96,43,000	..
37	Public Works—Buildings	2,86,25,000	..
38	Public Works—Establishment and Tools and Plants	4,56,56,000	..
39	Roads and Bridges	23,72,86,000	..
40	Road Transport Services and Shipping	1,89,81,000	..
41	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	8,34,000	..
42	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	14,36,38,000	..
43	Miscellaneous	44,57,70,000	..
44	Stationery and Printing	6,11,97,000	..
45	Forest Department	3,96,68,000	..
46	Compensation and Assignments	11,27,39,000	..
47	Compensation to Zamindars	..	1,67,70,000
48	Capital Outlay on Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply		1,59,76,000
49	Capital Outlay on Agriculture	..	43,20,61,000
50	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development		5,98,16,000
51	Capital Outlay on Irrigation		27,31,31,000
52	Capital Outlay on Public Works —Buildings		7,59,78,000
53	Capital Outlay on Raods and Bridges		5,45,29,000
54	Capital Outlay on Raod Transport Services and Shipping	..	64,82,000
55	Capital Outlay on Forests	..	2,51,26,000
56	Miscellaneous Capital Outlay	..	8,05,43,000
57	Loans and Advances by the State Government	..	53,62,28,000

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Tamil Nadu) 1975-76

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	Land Revenue Department	13,08,000	..
4	General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties—Administration	36,31,000	..
9	Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff	92,76,000	..
10	Milk Supply Schemes	5,56,000	..
11	District Administration	2,000	..
12	Administration of Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959	5,00,000	..
14	Jails	1,33,26,000	..
15	Police	18,46,000	..
16	Fire Services	3,57,000	..
17	Education	5,15,08,000	..
18	Medical	4,52,13,000	..
19	Public Health	1,92,45,000	..
20	Agriculture	12,000	..
21	Fisheries	7,99,000	..
22	Animal Husbandry	1,33,15,000	..
23	Cooperation	26,58,000	..
24	Industries	1,000	..
25	Cinchona	20,73,000	.
26	Handloom and Textiles	10,91,000	..
27	Khadi	7,00,000	..
28	Community Development Projects etc.	1,000	..
30	Social Welfare	41,00,000	.
31	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes, etc.	2,75,46,000	..
32	Welfare of Backward Classes etc.	1,000	..
33	Housing	9,76,000	..
34	Urban Development	40,85,000	..

1		2	3
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
35	Civil Supplies	1,35,60,000	..
36	Irrigation	1,45,76,000	..
37	Public Works—Buildings	5,11,000	..
38	Public Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant	2,000	.
39	Roads and Bridges	2,71,25,000	..
41	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	4,000	..
42	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	3,22,11,000	.
43	Miscellaneous	1,000	.
44	Stationery and Printing	4,45,000	
45	Forest Department	48,95,000	
48	Capital Outlay on Public Health, Sanitation and Water-Supply		6,73,000
49	Capital Outlay on Agriculture		1,000
50	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development		26,02,000
51	Capital Outlay on Irrigation		2,36,61,000
52	Capital Outlay on Public Works—Buildings		1,18,44,000
53	Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges		1,00,02,000
55	Capital Outlay on Forests		24,78,000
56	Miscellaneous Capital Outlay		4,09,78,000
57	Loans and Advances by the State Government		29,66,88,000

SHRIMATI PARAVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) Sir, at the time of discussing the Delegation of Powers Bill in respect of Tamil Nadu, we said that we should have more time for discussing the various Tamil Nadu issues in detail. At that time, we were told that we will be given an opportunity at the time of discussing the Tamil Nadu Budget. The time allotted is very short We have to discuss many issues I would appeal to the hon. Minister that some more time be allotted for it. Otherwise, there will not be an opportunity for us to discuss on the very urgent issues before us.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Yes. This was discussed for 36 days; so we cannot finish it in two hours Some more time may be allowed.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: A minimum of four hours should be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, we will give some more time.

Now, there are some cut motions, Nos. 1 to 24 in the name of four Members and No. 25 by Smt. Parvathi Krishnan. I presume you want to move them.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Motor Vehicles Acts—Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to bring about uniformity in taxes on motor vehicles (1)].

"That the demand under the head General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties—Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to decrease sales tax on hosiery goods to bring it at par with other States (2)].

"That the demand under the head General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties—Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to decrease exorbitant and discriminatory sales tax on ayurvedic drugs (3)].

"That the demand under the head District Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove distortions in administration and streamline the same (4)].

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to reorganise and streamline the police department (5)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Slow progress in procurement of paddy and need to restore the earlier purchasing price (6)].

"That the demand under the head Labour including Factories be reduced to Re. 1."

[Steps to be taken to set up an Apex Body on the lines of the National Apex Body (7)].

"That the demand under the head Irrigation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to undertake long-term irrigation projects in the State such as Mordhana, modernisation of Kaveri delta canals, Keesiyar scheme and Pandiyae—Punnanpuzha scheme (8)].

"That the demand under the head Irrigation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to undertake measures for a survey of ground-water resources in Tamil Nadu, particularly in drought prone areas (9)].

"That the demand under the head Roads and Bridges be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to undertake laying of new roads and maintenance of roads and bridges departmentally (10)]

"That the demand under the head Roads and Bridges be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to undertake metalling of river bank roads (11)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up at all levels popular Committees of representatives of all organisations and parties supporting the emergency and the 20-point programme for implementation of the same (12)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring changes in the land reform legislation in accordance with the Central guidelines (13)].

[Smt. Parvathi Krishnan]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate storage facilities for foodgrains (14)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100'

[Measures to set up a State Cotton Corporation for monopoly purchase of raw cotton from agriculturists (15)].

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Measures required to convert loans of co-operative and institutional credit into long-term loans (16)].

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs 100"
[Introduction of jewel loans by co-operative and other commercial banks to the rural population (17)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to set up a salt-based industry in Vedaranyam area (18)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs 100"
[Need to take over all closed textile units in Tamil Nadu and reopen them immediately (19)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to take over and run the closed engineering units in the State (20)].

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects etc. be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for sinking new community wells and deepening the existing ones particularly in the drought prone areas (21)].

"That the demand under the head Labour Including Factories be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Steps required to implement payment of wages to agricultural workers in keeping with the ordinance (22)].

"That the demand under the head Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide house sites, as stated in 20-point programme, and to provide all developmental facilities as well as credit on easy terms for construction (23)].

"That the demand under the head Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a systematic scheme of deepening wells and digging new community wells with special attention to drought prone areas (24)].

"That the demand under the head Relief on Account of Natural Calamities be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up flood control scheme of Sanganur Pallam in Sarcar Sennakulam Firka of Coimbatore (25)]

MR SPEAKER The cut motions are also before the House

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, I rise to oppose this Budget which has been placed today, i e the 24th March, '76 The term of the Tamil Nadu Assembly would have expired only yesterday had it not been dismissed and dissolved So, I would call this Budget an illegitimate production by the Centre and I want to record my emphatic protest. An opportunity should have been given to the people of Tamil Nadu to have a budget drafted by their own Assembly and their own men so that justice could have been done to them.

Now, regarding the dissolution of the Assembly, I find some discrimination here. In the case of the Gujarat Assembly, it was not dissolved but in the case of Madras it was dissolved. The Ministry was dismissed and the Assembly was also dissolved. I don't know why this difference should be there. The reason is obvious and the people will draw their own conclusions. In Gujarat you are resorting to most objectionable measures like defection from other Parties, but here you could not be successful. The DMK have an over-whelming majority and they could carry on and they could challenge that there should be fresh elections; but you had no courage to face that challenge. Had the Assembly not been dissolved, this budget would not have been placed here by Mr. Subramaniam but by some other person belonging to the DMK or another Party on the Floor of the Tamil Nadu Assembly. So, I want to record my emphatic protest against this. That is the first point I wanted to make.

Then, coming to the budget as it has been placed, it is mentioned here that even in this very short span of time, based on an intensive review of the needs of the State, the priorities of development have been provided here. But it is also mentioned here that it has been decided to increase the bus-fares. Without giving an opportunity to the people to record their voice of protest, the Government has announced and implemented the increase in bus-fares in all spheres of the State, for the suburban as well as for the long-distance buses I am told that for travel from Madurai to Madras, one has to pay now Rs. 5 more because of this increase. In this way, they have started cutting the pocket of the ordinary people. The rich people do not use the bus; only the ordinary people use the bus and you have started cutting their pocket.

There are so many problems. Our friends belonging to the right CPI will also agree that the plight of the handloom weavers there is miserable. There is no service guarantee or security. The employers have reduced their wages to the extent of Rs. 18 per month and there is a movement by the workers belonging to all the trade unions, CITU, AITUC and even INTUC and the DMK-affiliated Unions; they have come together to protest against this sort of reduction in the wages of the handloom weavers. The employers have scaled down their wages so much. In Madurai alone 15,000 workers have been affected by this wage-cut. The employers there are insisting that either they may accept this wage reductron or they may go away. So, the question there is one of guaranteeing jobs to these poor weavers. I would request Mr. Subramaniam, who comes from the same State—he has better knowledge than I have—to look into the matter.

The State Government employees, including the teachers, have been demanding—even during the DMK rule they demanded that they should get the same rate of dearness allowance which the Central Government employees get. Why should there be this discrimination? This is not the demand of only the Tamil Nadu Government employees; this demand has been raised throughout the country by almost all the State Governments' employees. And taking this opportunity to speak on this aspect, I would request the Finance Minister to see that this discrimination goes. In Calcutta, Madras and other big cities, there are State Government employees as well as Central Government employees, and they do not obviously get their daily necessities at two different rates. Why then should this discrimination be allowed to continue?

Coming to the other issues, there is no job security for private college

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

teachers. So many colleges have been closed due to the bungling and mismanagement of the authorities ..

AN HON MEMBER Which College?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Kamudi Thevar College in Ramnad District and Sivaganga Raja's College, Ramnad District The students are suffering, the teachers are suffering and the guardians are suffering The whole educational system is at stake So, I would urge upon the Finance Minister to look into this matter. I have been given this information that the UGC's recommendations have not been implemented in Tamil Nadu I do not know why this has not been done Where is the provision for this in the Budget that has been placed here by Mr Subramaniam? Where is the provision for implementation of the UGC's recommendations in the case of Tamil Nadu teachers?

I have another point to make and that—the teachers should be paid directly and not through the management I do not want to blame any particular management, but my plea with the Government will be that the teachers should be paid directly, whenever any dearness allowance or amount is sanctioned, it should be paid directly to the teachers themselves

Now coming to the conditions of workers in the sugar mills—we have got our centres in that area and I had been myself there some time back—the sugar mills are raising the plea that they are not getting enough sugar cane and the sugarcane growers are saying that they are not getting remunerative price Consequently, the sugarcane production has gone down in Tamil Nadu to the extent of 40 per cent In Tiruchy district, in Pugalur sugar mill 250 workers have been laid off on the alleged ground of non-availability of sugarcane. This is a serious matter and this must be looked into by the Government.

My complaint is against the whole system, not only this centre or that centre; you are not giving proper wages to the workers throughout the country, not in Tamil Nadu alone. We know what is happening at other places also

The textile mill owners in Tamil Nadu are complaining about the accumulation of stocks The workers are apprehending as also our organizations, that 20—25 mills may be closed within a short time Although an Act has been promulgated at the Centre that there should not be any lay-offs, retrenchments, or closures yet it is going on in Tamil Nadu Specially in the case of textile mills, I can say that lay offs and retrenchments are going on I do not have much time otherwise I would have given you some examples We know, what is happening in Tamil Nadu; we have our centres in all the districts and we know what is what In Tiruchy district Kaveri Nagar Kaveri Mill has been closed since 6th December 1975 affecting 1200 workers. Various representations were made, but no action has yet been taken I would urge upon the Minister to look into this matter

I understand that after the promulgation of President's rule in Tamil Nadu they have announced new wage scales for the agricultural workers, but that is not adequate There are serious grievances I know that system They have fixed a rate of Rs 9 for the whole day for the workers who have got their own bullocks or buffaloes For others a very meagre amount has been announced I have got the figures here I can give you if time is allowed by the Speaker I know one crore agricultural workers in Tamil Nadu are getting 100—110 days' work in a year So, how can you remove poverty? How can you

make development in rural areas which you are claiming that you are orientating towards the development of the rural sector. How can you do it where the bulk of the rural population who are poor and who have no land are getting jobs only for 150—170 days in a year.

MR. SPEAKER: You please conclude now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I will conclude with your blessings and grace.

What we are demanding through our organization, through our Kisan Sabha organizations is that proper remuneration should be fixed so that the poor agricultural workers may make both ends meet, get a remunerative wage as well as the work is carried out throughout the year Otherwise, what is the good of fixing up some abnormal rate? That they are getting at the harvest time Everywhere they are getting it. What matters is that they are not getting the jobs throughout the year. So, my point is: please fix some wage which will satisfy them as well as guarantee some kind of job to them

Then, coming to the prices. I can only mention that the Government is claiming that the prices are going down. But what is the price of chillies there? Has its price gone up or not? In the same way, the groundnut oil prices have gone up by 60 paise This is the latest information I got from my organization people.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is wrong

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I stand by it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): That is because we have given price support to groundnut producers as its prices have crashed.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I now come to the vital point. There is no democracy in Tamil Nadu after the removal of the DMK Government I tell you. You have no right to hold meetings. You can hold a meeting inside the hall but there also their is restriction. You cannot criticise the Government You cannot criticise the Prime Minister. You cannot speak against emergency or against the system of Government that is prevailing in our country. What is the meaning of this democracy?

SHRI G VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Is it available in West Bengal?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This is not available there. That is also a fact I want to mention. Had I been given an opportunity .

MR. SPEAKER: Please confine yourself to Tamil Nadu

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In this connection I might mention that anything and everything is going on including slander against our Party. Only yesterday—you kindly look to to-day's papers—the Prime Minister in a public speech has bracketed our party with some parties with which we have no connection. With the RSS we have been bracketed. Who has got the guts to say that we have anything to do with the RSS?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chireyinkil): Your friend, Mr Jyotirmoy went to Patna Central Jail to see Mr. Sarkar with Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This kind of slander is going on. But you cannot have your own say nor can you publish it.

Even the speeches that we make here will not be published. We cannot publish it. That is the law. In the name of constitutional reforms you are passing some laws curtailing the fundamental rights of the people of India. So, I will request the Gov-

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

ernment through you and also the Prime Minister, not to make this slander against our party. We never hide anything. If we have any programme we announce it to the people. The people will choose whether that programme is to be carried out or not. One-sided landering and propaganda against our party should be stopped Otherwise the people will take their own course of action.

SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN (Mettur): Mr. Speaker, Sir I welcome the Budget, congratulating the Finance Minister presenting the Tamil Nadu Budget proposal in the Parliament after a lapse of 14 years. Our beloved Prime Minister gave great relief for Tamil Nadu people by removing the DMK rule.

The budget presentation has become an occasion for reappraisal of the economic performance of the Government during the previous years and for approving its policies in future. The budget has become an opportunity for the Government and the people to rededicate themselves for the promotion of the welfare of the people.

Unfortunately, for the past few years in Tamil Nadu budget had not reflected the real growth of economic development of Tamil Nadu. Our beloved Prime Minister and Finance Minister know the old traditional name and fame of the Tamil Nadu administration.

During the DMK regime they have purposely destroyed the name and fame of Tamil Nadu. Actually they were concentrating only on illuminating things, erecting statutes, collecting funds and constructing memorials wasting the public money.

I request our beloved Prime Minister to give special assistance and attention for the development of Tamil Nadu as usual to reconstruct the good image of Tamil Nadu which was destroyed by DMK rule.

Traditionally, whenever a request comes from Tamil Nadu people the Prime Minister gracefully agrees to give full assistance, and help for the development of the State. Sir, for example, during the drought situation in Tamil Nadu a few years back and also last year, our Prime Minister sympathetically considered and gave nearly Rs. 25 crores for the relief purpose. But the fund was misused and most of the funds were not utilised for the specific purpose.

Sir, the Finance Minister himself stated in his speech that there has been a slackening in developmental outlays as well as the deviation from priorities in the last few years. In this context, our beloved Prime Minister ensured for the Tamil Nadu people to help for the reconstruction and to rejoin the mainstream of the national development, so that the plan outlay increased from 177 to 201 crores We are happy to note that the increase Rs. 24 crores will be mainly utilised for agricultural development, irrigation, power, industry, drinking water supply, slum clearance, welfare of harijans and backward classes

Regarding the power project, it is a most welcome thing, since Rs. 27 crores have been given for the advance Central assistance for Tuticorin Power Project and also Rs. 5 crores for the hydel power for the Pandian Panampuzha Scheme. I request the Finance Minister to give Rs 2 crores to Neyveli for survey, drilling and other preliminary work for second mine cut which has been already committed to improve the generation and to remove the power scarcity in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I also request our Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to show more interest on Hogenakal Hydro Power Scheme. Because of the prevailing better situation with Kar-

nataka Government, the Hogenakal Hydro Power project can be discussed and decided favourably. It is a boon for the economically and socially backward district, namely, Dharmapuri. Fortunately, it is in the Finance Minister's constituency. Naturally, the people of Dharmapuri district expect more from our Finance Minister.

Sir, I would like to say something about industrial development in Tamil Nadu. Nearly for a decade Tamil Nadu was totally neglected from the industrial growth. The then Government did not concentrate on industries but they were mainly concerntrating on publicity, raising mere slogans and creating anti-Centre feeling

Sir, Tamil Nadu did not get any major industry for the past few years. The only big industry there is Salem Steel Plant which was inaugurated in 1970 by our beloved Prime Minister after thorough examination of financial stability and other things. Sir, this industry also is not getting proper assistance and attention. This is high time to giving full assistance and attention to the Salem Steel Plant. Already the assurance was given by the Prime Minister when she was incharge of Planning and Finance. On so many occasions this was emphasised by the Congress Government in Tamil Nadu since 1963 onwards. The hon'ble Speaker when he was incharge of this Ministry, he initiated this project. Sir, I request our Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to give more funds for the Salem Steel Plant this year, at least Rs 16.6 crores. The amount which has been earmarked this year is meagre.

Regarding irrigation the State has already fully utilised the availability of surface water. Now, it is better to concentrate on desilting the major tanks and strengthening the bunds and modernising the canal system of all dams and also to evolve a scheme to tap the under-ground water which is easily available in some of the districts in Tamil Nadu. During the past ten years most of the small tanks and ponds were neglected and they should be given priority and proper attention should be paid for their maintenance. We are happy and proud to say that the agriculture production in Tamil Nadu this year has increased much but the Government should come forward to give reasonable price for the produce. The agricultural commodity prices in Tamil Nadu are cent per cent less than what it was last year. Finance Minister is requested to consider these aspects and encourage the farmers to produce more and more by giving them reasonable prices

Finally, I would like to say a word about taxation. Sir, usually in a welfare State the people expect the Finance Minister to pat the poor and tap the rich but the Finance Minister did not consider this aspect in Tamil Nadu budget even though the Finance Minister has given more tax relief in the Central budget this year.

Our Prime Minister gave great relief to us by imposing President's rule and removing the DMK administration. So I request the Finance Minister to give tax relief to the farmers and also road transport for the common man.

Before I conclude my speech, I want to say something about the mobilisation of resources. In sales tax, commercial tax and entertainment tax, there is a lot of leakages in collection. The concerned Department should be streamlined to collect arrears and plug loopholes and leakages. Sales tax is called *kamadhenu* in Tamil. It was first conceived and implemented by our great statesman, the late Rajaji. If *kamadhenu* is taken proper care of, it will give more benefit to our exchequer; and we need not go in for new taxes.

[Shri G. Bhuvarahan]

In this respect, I want to say that the Commercial Tax Department was utilised for collection of funds for DMK conferences and birthday celebrations. So they could not concentrate on tax collection for the past few years. Now it is high time the Government instructed and warned the department to concentrate on tax collection without any harassment

Sir, one more thing I want to say.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude. You have already taken more than ten minutes.

SHRI G BHUVARAHAN: Regarding the Electricity Board .

MR. SPEAKER: Do not go into a new subject.

SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN One thing more.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri M Kalyanasundaram.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): When I begin to speak on the Tamil Nadu Budget in this august House, my mind goes back to the days when Shri C. Subramaniam was the Finance Minister of the State between 1952 and 1962, for ten years, and what he had been doing during that period. I was sitting opposite to him all those ten years I had also participated in the preparation of the Second and Third Five Year Plan. He was the main architect of the Third Plan, although he was not there to implement it. At that time, in December 1961, if I remember aright, when he introduced his last Budget in the Tamil Nadu Assembly, he spoke with pride on the fact that the figure had reached the Rs. 100 crore mark. During the Third Plan period, it rose to Rs. 200 crores. When the DMK Government took over in 1967, it was a little over Rs. 200 crores. Today it is more than Rs. 580 crores (*Interruptions*). My friends must have patience. His leader took pride in the massive increase from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 587 crores, a three-times increase. But with what effect? In terms of finance, it has increased three times, but—this is the charge I level against them—with what result? Major portions of seven districts have become permanently drought-affected. After spending this amount, half of the population, or 52 per cent as pointed out by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, is below poverty line; and as I said earlier, half of the area is like that. Power crisis has become almost chronic. People contributed so much money officially and even non-officially Inspite of this massive increase in terms of rupees, what was happening in Tamilnadu? Now an attempt or a beginning has been made, taking advantage of this situation, to provide for more power, irrigation and take up the basic priorities It is certainly a welcome thing For development outlay, a sum of Rs. 200 crores had been allotted. If it is spent properly and if the schemes are implemented in time, it will mean a welcome change.

What is the position now in Tamilnadu? As was pointed out by Mr. Subramaniam himself, water is a rare commodity in Tamilnadu. DMK might have contributed towards worsening the situation. Let us be objective even in criticising the DMK. Kaveri is the only river and even that is not our river; we have to share it with Karnataka .. (*Interruptions*). In respect of water and power we are in a very vulnerable position. Even if you allot Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 crores and tax the people more, it will not bring about a permanent solution For a lasting solution, only the neighbouring States must come to our help. I appeal to our friends in Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra to come to the help of Tamilnadu. If the DMK's attitude has been offensive, do not

ignore the people of Tamil Nadu for the fault of the DMK rulers. They might have committed mistakes. Their linguistic fanaticism was to some extent responsible for the isolation and economic ruin of Tamil Nadu. Inspite of all that, the people of Tamil Nadu will remember with gratitude the Kerala government and the Kerala people for giving the Suruvani water to Coimbatore. Now Andhras, Karnataks and Maharashtrians have come to our rescue, to save Madras from its chronic water shortage by offering the Krishna water to Madras. This is not a new scheme and the Prime Minister did not discover it on the 15th of March; it is as old as 1963. DMK government failed because its approach was wrong; they could not approach the neighbouring states.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): In 1963 they were not in power.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I am saying that they did not follow it up. Mr. Mayavan does not know what has happened even inside his party; he has come here to defend it! When the DMK came to power they were discussing the Veeranam project. People like me warned them: do not go in for Veeranam. We are already having difficulties with Mysore in respect of the division of Kaveri water. There was a report There was an agreement that 15 KMC water would be allowed for Madras for drinking purposes. Then the Congress ministry did a mistake. They wanted water for irrigation for Chingleput. If they had confined themselves for drinking water to Madras city, it would have happened. It is as old as 1963. The D.M.K. never thought that they could do it because of their unfriendly attitude to the neighbouring States of Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra and the politics of confrontation with the Centre.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Tiruttani): I want to correct the hon. Member that in 1963, there was no question of irrigation in Chingleput District.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: These were the talks and there is nothing on record. So I cannot refuse his statement. But that is a different matter. Now, coming to the point, the lesson that we should draw is that the resources of our nation should be available to all. In respect of power, in respect of water, we are very backward and we need the help of the neighbouring States. That is why I will appeal to all the political parties and the people of the States of Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh to help us and in return we can give, the Tamil Nadu people can give, paddy and whatever we have got to the neighbouring States. So, some mutual help is necessary. The Centre also owes its duty. The Centre should explore the possibility of utilising sub-soil water, that is ground water. People say that there is a good scope in some areas for ground water but it won't be much in some areas like Ramnad and South Arcot districts where the possibility of getting ground water will be to the limited extent. Geological survey is being conducted by the Government of India, I would request that exploration must be pursued more vigorously and expeditiously so that, to whatever extent possible, sub-soil water may be brought out and used because our surface water sources are very limited I would appeal to our Karnataka friends to be helpful to reach an early settlement in regard to Oganakkal project which may be taken up as a power project. I would request the Central Government to see that the present political situation which is favourable for development and especially when you are anxious to bring Tamil Nadu in the mainstream of national development, is utilised in the best manner possible

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and see that Tamil Nadu is saved from the present difficulties arising from power and water crisis.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken more than 15 minutes.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Sir, I would request you to give me five minutes more. Sir, Mr. Bhuvarahan has already mentioned about Neiveli. So I do not think that I should emphasise on the point. But I would say that it is the most important project for the development of Tamil Nadu No efforts have been taken even to initiate the scheme. That should be followed vigorously.

What about Kalpakkam? I think the negotiations are over and it will be possible to develop it with our own resources. Kindly see that it is completed early and further expanded.

I support what Shri Bhuvarahan has said about the Salem steel plant. It is a very drought-affected area. Similarly, the new BG railway line under construction from Tirunelveli to Cape Comorin and from Cape Comorin to Trivandrum passes through a seriously drought-affected area with several villages having no drinking water. The amount allotted for this year is very meagre. For land acquisition alone, the amount required is Rs. 4 crores. The lands have been taken away from the peasants three years ago. The track has been laid but still the peasants have not been paid compensation. The amount allotted now will hardly suffice for the skeleton administration. In this period, if there is large scale retrenchment in the area, it will add to the misery of the people. I have sent a detailed note on this to the Prime Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Come to the Tamil Nadu budget. We are not on the Railway Budget.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Now about the accumulation of stocks of handloom, both in the cooperative and in the private sectors. Unless this accumulation is lifted, no relief can be thought of. The fall in wages referred to by my friend Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya, is the result of the accumulation of stocks. Something shou'd be done to lift those accumulated stocks, both in the private and the cooperative sectors. But, unfortunately, there is no reference to it in the budget speech. Anyhow, I would request the hon. Minister to examine this. As far as the tax proposals are concerned, it is a very serious matter. Whatever good thing is done, and whatever is given by the right hand, are taken away by the left hand It is a very serious matter Not that I don't want the mobilization of new resources. But it is a different job. The bus fare has been increased. When we hear that it is only one paisa per Km., it look very small, but when it is worked out by stages, it is far more. This is unnecessary. Without it, it can be managed. If the DMK had continued, that would have been necessary. That is why they did it. I agree that the DMK was responsible for it, because they have constituted six transport corporations, or may be 7. There are 6 corporations with heavy overheads. There is a lot of wasteful expenditure, as also pilferage. Those kazhagams, as they call them in Tamil, those corporations were intended for enriching the DMK and not for providing efficient transport to the people. Look at the financial position of these corporations. They require a radical investigation. I can give several instances; but I don't want to take the time of others. These corporations require re-organization. Their overheads must be reduced. There should be a review. If it is done, the revenue will increase. Pilferage can be stopped and wasteful expenditure can be prevented. Things can be improved and thhere will be no need to in-

crease the bus fare. The idea of increasing the bus fare came only to save the State sector corporations, and not the private sector. We are now taxing the private sector also. In Tamil Nadu, the private sector is mainly in the hands of small bus operators. Only less than 30 per cent of the buses are in the private sector, and more than 50 per cent in the State sector. What happens to the small operators? Some prosperous categories will be able to survive this heavy dose. They will also find it difficult. But what would happen to the small operators? They will quit the business and suffer. That would be the result of the tax proposal. Let me now come to the irrigation cess and commercial crop tax. On principle, the Communist Party is not opposed to a bearable dose of tax on the rural rich; but, here, it is levied indiscriminately. All the areas are levied; almost all, whether they yield or not. This is something which I cannot understand. Even in the case of land revenue, there is a provision for remission during the bad season; but where is the provision for this tax? If a man owning one acre of land cultivates banana, he has to pay Rs. 12 towards water cess and Rs. 25 towards banana cultivation. Why should the small farmers be taxed like this? It should be re-considered as much as possible, or a better, scientific, graded agricultural income-tax should be there. You should review it and revise the agricultural income-tax. There was a proposal. Kindly examine it. But till then, give some relief. Already, the prices are falling steeply. What is the cane-grower being paid in the other States? The worst-hit is the canegrower. He is getting only Rs. 90 per tonne, whereas the others are getting even to the extent of Rs. 150 in the other States. Why do you shift the burden on to the people who cannot bear? Now about chilly cultivation. In some areas, it may be very remunerative; but it is not so in the whole of Tamil Nadu. When we speak about drought, we say that more than half the area is affected by drought. Chilly is not grown in the Thanjavur district or in the Kaveri delta. It is grown in the drought-prone areas. How are you going to protect the peasants? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt. We are running short of time. I think you should conclude now, Mr. Kalyanasundaram.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: The Finance Minister comes from a village. He knows the problems. But here as Finance Minister probably he is not able to exercise his knowledge fully. Now about the Administration. Now, after the Advisers took over, for some days there was some fear among the various sections. To-day they are scot-free. They are following the same method which they were doing during the DMK rule, if not worse. I do not know whether there is any conspiracy among the officialdom to bring the President's rule into disrepute in the eyes of the common people. But all glory to the people of Tamil Nadu. They are disciplined. They don't get provoked. If they don't get provoked, don't take things lightly. There is a limit for it. The revenue officials, the police officials and commercial tax officials are behaving as though they are not bound by any government. What can the poor Advisers do? Do you know how they go and beat people—whether the latter belong to the Congress, Communist, DMK or the ADMK? Why should common people be beaten, while Karunanidhi and his associates are free to write as they like? The common people are suffering. What do they say when they attack? "Go and ask Indira Gandhi." In some places they say, "Go and ask Kalyanasundaram". Why should policemen behave like this? If they want to indulge in politics, let them throw off their dress and come out. Why

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should the police officials allow such a thing?

13 hrs.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: They should be compulsorily retired.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: We should examine who were all recruited when you people were in power, and for what purpose. They must be corrected.

The Advisers may be very good, they may be honest men, they may be good, efficient men, but they have to run an administration which is not normal. They have inherited an administration which is corrupt, degenerate and demoralised How to make that administration run well"

13.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Can they do it? The Advisers themselves have to be given protection against bad and wrong advice. Then only will they be able to function. Who is to give them advice? Where is the machinery?

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Congressmen.

SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM: Congressmen should not behave in the way the DMK had behaved. The Advisers do not listen to anybody They have their own way. Not that I have any grievance against them, but I find that such things are happening, and they are helpless and I am also helpless. What are we to do?

Our workers are being teased. For what? For supporting Indira Gandhi. So, the common man is likely to develop this attitude: "Why should I support Indira Gandhi's policies and the 20-point programme when I am being teased for it? I can as well join the people who sabotage them." So, how are you going to rectify the administration? This is happening from the district level to the panchayat level there. Why is it happening? Because you have not taken corrective action against the administration. If necessary, some of them should be sent to jail also for treachery.

Shri Subramaniam says that he has allotted a massive sum, Rs. 111 crores, for the implementation of the 20-point programme. Welcome, I will go to rural development The Communist Party of India and the kisans will certainly co-operate, but where is the opportunity for our co-operation? Who is listening to us?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made the point. You are only repeating.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: At least bring into existence the council that you proposed, and make it function Let us ventilate our views there There must be a committee for the involvement of the political parties which believe in the 20-point programme, emergency, national unity and the independence of this country.

SHRI O V ALAGESAN (Tiruttani) By a strange quirk of fate, the responsibility for the Tamil Nadu Budget has again fallen on the shoulders of my hon. friend Shri C Subramaniam

He was responsible for the finances of the State of Tamil Nadu for over ten years, from 1952 to 1962. He had his schooling under Rajaji who was well known for his administrative ability, integrity and rectitude. From 1952 to 1967 I should say was almost a golden age in the history of Tamil Nadu. Shri C. Subramaniam and his able colleagues, Shri Bhaktavatsalam, Shri Venkataraman and others laboured literally night and day to bring the State, which was backward from the point of view of industrial-

lisation, to a forward position. They succeeded to a great extent. Tamil Nadu, due to their efforts, became the third State in the matter of industrialisation, after Maharashtra and West Bengal. It is no small achievement. Some evil eye has fallen on Tamil Nadu and, for the last nine years, it went through a very dark period. It sank in the scale of development. It reached the lowest depths of moral degradation. It lost both aim and direction. It lost all values. From the pinnacle of glory and achievement, it fell into the bottomless pit of coarseness and corruption, wantonness and vulgarity, theatricality and sham. It got away from the mainstream of national life and stagnated into a backwater. Now, the task is to re-launch it on the rails of progress, harnessing is undoubted talant to constructive purposes.

This Budget is fully conscious of the above facts and it is in line with the spirit of the Central Budget. It has stepped up Plan outlay to Rs. 201 crores, that is, 40 per cent increase. It makes large investments in the priority sectors of development, namely, power, irrigation, fertiliser, etc. It also purports to prosecute all the items on the 20-point programme. All this is welcome. But what I would like now to say is that mere investment from out of the meagre resources of the State alone is not enough to uplift the State from the morass of backwardness into which it has slided. The Centre should come and play a large role in this. It is from this point of view that what my friends earlier, Mr. Bhuvarahan and Mr. Kalyanasundaram said becomes relevant.

I would like the hon. Minister to say that this is not a Railway budget or a Central Budget. Let us look at the picture. It is very relevant to the progress and development of Tamil Nadu. Let us take the question of steel. Out of a massive investment or outlay of Rs. 402 crores in the Central Budget, Bhilai gets 150 crores and Bokaro gets Rs. 150 crores. What does Salem get? A mere paltry sum of Rs. 3 crores. What does Vijayanagar get? Only Rs. 1 crore. What does Vizag get? Only Rs. 1 crore. So, out of Rs. 402 crores, you are able to allot only Rs. 5 crores to these three plants. That is the scale of Central investment in the southern region as a whole, let alone Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are these regular steel plants or mini steel plants? I think, these are mini steel plants.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: No, Sir. I am sorry you are misinformed. They are not mini steel plants.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Projects.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister says, they are only projects, not plants.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is for detailed project reports.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: The Salem plant has been going on for 4-5 years.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: By going into all these things now, don't spoil your case.

SHRI O V ALAGESAN: If there is any deficiency in my argument, certainly, he will make up for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is my duty to guide the discussion. Let the Members know what they talk. I am not talking about him. It is in the interest of the whole House.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: You are a very knowledgeable person. I know it.

Now, take, for example, the Neyveli project. You are going to invest only that much which will produce 6.5 million tonnes. You could not com-

[Shri O. V. Alagesan]

plete even that programme. I was there for a short while in the Ministry of Mines and then had passed an order on the second mine programme, but it has not seen the light of day. It is high time that the power requirements of a State like Tamil nadu are taken care of and some action is taken, and the second cut should be immediately thought of.

Now, Kalpakkam is being delayed unduly and we will get the power perhaps in 1978-79 from the first unit and from the second unit two years thereafter. That will not do the progress has to be accelerated.

Again, in regard to railways, though it is not a Railway budget, I would say that there is a Madras—Tiruvallur suburban electrification programme. This also falls in my constituency This began three or four years ago, and it is a project costing Rs. 3.5 crores—now it might have gone up to four or five crores. During all these three years only Rs 35 lakhs spent on it and, do you know what they are going to spend in the budget year? It is mere 18000 rupees! Yesterday the Finance Minister was pointing out that the plan outlay should not be thinly spread and we should not take too long for execution. This is a point which he would do well to remember and, if he wants to give any more money to the Railway Ministry, he will take care of it . I suppose. Then, there is some mis-understanding about the Krishna waters. Long ago, when Mr. Md. Ibraham was the Minister for Irrigation and Power and I was the Minister of State, an award was made on the Krishna-Godavari waters which was laid on the Table of the House on the 23rd March, 1963. This is on the question of Madras drinking water supply, which I quote.

"I was happy to know, during the course of my discussions, that all the States concerned were very sympathetic to the requirements of Madras for drinking water and readily agreed to provide 15 TMC from the Krishna flows."

Evidently, the hon. Member, Kalyanasundaram, was confusing the issue He was a Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly then. He was confusing this question with that of the Krishna Pennar project. This agreement only refers to the question of drinking water supply to the city of Madras. Now we are happy to know that, at the instance of the Prime Minister, the three Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra have agreed to make this over for the benefit of drinking water supply to Madras.

Here, again, I would like to point out that water will not come by itself a dam on the Pennar river has to be constructed I don't know what it might cost, it might cost about ten to fifteen crores and unless the Central Government goes to the aid of the Andhra Pradesh Government, they will not care to begin this project at all So, here again, it is a question of investment by the Centre

Now, in view of the importance of the farming sector, the investments which I was mentioning earlier, are sought to be made. But then, the additional water cess and the special assessment on commercial crops etc. take away, as the Hon. Member Mr. Kalyanasundaram has said, with one hand what the Government gives with the other hand And this impost comes at a time when the farmer is not able to sell his produce. There is no buyer; Government agencies refuse to buy and there is no go-down space. It is at this juncture that the additional imposts come, which mean a greater difficulty for the farmer. So, a very sober paper like the Hindu of Madras wrote a very emotional editorial on this subject and said that inter district movement should be allowed so that the farmer may get some price for his produce.

Another point I would like to make is this. Yesterday the hon. Minister was expounding and expatiating on his scheme on integrated rural development, the strategy that he proposes to adopt, all that was sweet music in our ears. But what happens acually? Because you have imposed a ceiling on urban vacant land, you have already abolished the special wealth tax on urban property. It was pointed out in the House that the two are not connected—that that ceiling was not on urban property but on urban vacant land. Even so, the Central Finance Minister was very solicitous and he abolished the special wealth tax on urban property. But then what happens to the farmers? There is a tax called agricultural income-tax and that fetched last year more than what was budgeted for—from Rs. 1.5 crores we got Rs. 2.15 crores Next year they expect Rs. 2.25 crores from out of this. It was promised, an undertaking was given on the floor of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, that, as soon as the land ceilings were imposed, the agricultural income-tax would be withdrawn. But no such thing has happened. It is a corollary to the Land Ceiling Act which Government have passed I plead that this agricultural income-tax should be withdrawn. Why I am saying this is because, though the hon. Minister's thinking is oriented towards improving the lot of the rural people and is in line with what Mahatma Gandhi said, actually things seem to favour more the town people than the people living in the villages

About land legislation, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan has given certain Cut Motions I think, whatever we may do by way of land legislation in order to bring our Acts in line with the guidelines of the Centre, one thing we should be careful about. If there is any gap or laecuna noticed in the present land ceiling Acts of Tamil Nadu, if any of them is not in line with the Central guidelines, that should be looked into and rectified. But if you make your legislation retrospective, then you go in for all sorts of court cases and things get bogged down. Therefore, whatever legislation is proposed, it should have prospective effect and not retrospective effect.

When the additional imposts, I have earlier pointed out, have been imposed on the farmers, the bus fares are also going up; they are going up from four Paise to five Paise, which is a big increase—a 25 per cent increase. I do not know why this has been thought of. Because the Railway Minister has left the people in the rural areas free and has not increased the passenger fare, these people, perhaps, want to increase the bus fere. What is the additional result of this? The motor vehicles tax has been increased from Rs. 180 to Rs 225 per seat—as much as Rs. 45. This is, certinly, too much. We have got financial experts and economic advisers galore; they display very sophisticated thinking which is beyond the ken of the ordinary people, but at times they do not display even ordinary intelligence They think that, because the bus fare has been increased from four Paise to five Paise, they have also to increase the tax by the same ratio from Rs 180 to Rs. 225 This will not work out that way Then people will not get into buses I am told that the railway fare happens to be cheaper. Therefore, people may switch over to travel by rail. This should be looked into I hope the Finance Minister will do something about it

Now I would say something about the land legislation and consolidation of land holdings Here, I should pay a tribute to my friend, Mr. Nathu Ram Mirdha, President of the National Commission on Agriculture, for the report they have given; it is a very thorough report. It is too bulky, it will take a long time to go through the whole report. I went through the portion with regard to consolidation of land holdings. They have dealt with all the aspects of consolidation of land

[Shri O. V. Alagesan]

holdings in that report and have said that except the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala, all the States have made some progress. Haryana, Punjab and U. P. have completed the process of consolidation. It is almost a corollary to the Land Ceiling Act. The land ceiling has been brought down to 15 standard acres. If there is still fragmentation it goes against the maximum agricultural production and productivity. In order to ensure maximum agricultural roduption and productivity, it becomes almost imperative that the State of Tamil Nadu enacts legislation as early as possible on the consolidation of land holdings.

When I see that West Bengal has come up wonderfully well in the matter of wheat production—their foodgrains production this year is above 10 million tonnes—where it is a humid climate, and a lot of water is there, Ganga flows there, and when wheat can be grown in such a place, there is some hope that the experiment of cultivation of wheat could be tried in Tamil Nadu as well.

Now, I would like to say something about technical education. When Shri Subramaniam was Finance Minister, he was Minister for Education also, and he did a lot to promote the cause of technical education. Several poly technic institutions were established between 1958 and 1960 and they were all under private management. Some philanthropist people came forward and established these institutions and they have been working very well and they have contributed to the industrial progress. Many youngmen who have passed out of these institutions man industries and other technical services. There is one difficulty that has been felt by the private management and that is that originally, they were asked to contribute only a certain portion and it came to a certain amount. Now both the recurring and non-recurring expenditure have increased and they have to contribute much more than they were asked to contribute at that time. I would like the Government to restrict the management's contribution to the original amount contemplated and not take more than that.

Now, I want to say one or two things about my constituency, and this being the Tamil Nadu budget, I hope, you will allow me

We have been pleading for a bridge near Pallipattu on Kusasthali river. This is a river very near the Andhra border and this road is an inter-State road connecting my constituency to the constituency of my friend, Shri Reddy. The previous Government did not do it. I hope, now they will look into this matter and put up a bridge here.

Now, I would like to mention about the medical college in my town Chingleput. We took a lot of interest in establishing the college there, but after 1967 nothing has been done by way of additional buildings or additional facilities for that medical college I hope, this will also be taken care of by the new advisers' regime.

Now, one more thing and I would have done and that is about the statues. The DMK Government almost specialised in the erection of statues. But for the fact that they were thrown out on the 31st January, they would have just studded the whole country and every street in Madras with statues. Let them have all the statues, we have nothing against the statues, we had nothing against those people even when they were living, now we cannot have anything against the statues. What I would like to plead with the present authorities is that these statues may not be obstruction to traffic. They may be removed to a particular place: you can have a park for all the statues and put them there. So that we may know that this is the statue of the person who has worked for the independence of the country or this is the statue of the person who has worked

against independence or this is the statue of a person who stood for utter madness, etc. ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us conclude with a museum of statues.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: You have put in rightly with your superior knowledge. I am pleading for a museum of statues so that all these statues that are proving obstructions to traffic are removed and kept in the museum and people can move freely on the roads.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when our hon. Finance Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, was presenting the Annual Budget of Tamil Nadu during the years 1957 to 1962 in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, in his capacity as the Minister of Finance of the Government of Tamil Nadu, I was in the Congress Party, not in the Opposition then. I had observed that Shri C. Subramaniam used to take personal interest in formulating the Budget proposals. But now, without knowing what to do about the Budget proposals of Tamil Nadu which have been formulated by somebody else here or elsewhere, the Finance Minister seems to have just signed them. Some Adviser here or sitting elsewhere has proposed certain things in the Tamil Nadu Budget and I regret to say that the personal stamp of Shri C. Subramaniam is unfortunately missing in these proposals.

Sir, everyone from the Finance Miniser to the Prime Minister has been saying that the Plan investment in Tamil Nadu has substantially gone down during the D.M.K. rule. I want to point out that the D.M.K. Government did approach the Planning Commission and asked for a Plan allocation of Rs. 227 crores for Tamil Nadu. The D.M.K. Ministers came to Delhi and met the authorities of the Planning Commission and also the Finance Minister in this connection. But the Plan allocation was reduced to Rs. 177 crores. A sum of Rs. 50 crores cut in spite of repeated requests for sum of Rs. 227 crores. The ulterior motive seemed to be that the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu should not be given what was asked for. There seemed to be no other excuse for this cut of Rs. 50 crores. If all the States had been given less than their demand on account of financial constraints at the Centre, then it would have looked different. But within 1½ months, the Central Government has raised the plan allocation to Rs. 201 crores. From where did they get the money now? The D.M.K. Government asked for Rs. 227 crores and the Centre refused to give the entire amount. But now, after the dismissal of the D.M.K. Government.....(*interruptions*).

I will come to what was eaten upto 1964. I was then with the hon. Member opposite. I feel that a sum of Rs. 50 crores was cut just to point out later that the plan outlay during D.M.K. rule has gone down considerably. Today, the Centre has given Rs. 201 crores after the removal of D.M.K. Government. Does it not look so glaring that the Centre wants to impress the people of Tamil Nadu that the Central Government is always interested in their welfare? It looks as though this is meant for propaganda purpose. Some clarification is required here also.

Out of this Rs. 201 crores how much is going to come from the Central resources? That is going to be only Rs. 80 crores. Out of this Rs. 80 crores from Central funds, 70 per cent will be given as loan and 30 per cent as grant to the State. The Centre can only misguide ignorant people by saying that Rs. 201 crores have been given as plan outlay for Tamil Nadu. I am yet grateful that Tamil Nadu has been given Rs. 201 crores; in fact it should be raised to Rs. 227 crores.

It is stated in the budget papers that with the return of normal seasonal conditions Tamil Nadu has achieved a good increase in agricultural production. Sir, it should not be forgotten that during this year throughout the

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

country the agricultural production has gone up substantially on account of heavy rains, and Tamil Nadu is no exception to that.

It has been pointed out that the money given for drought relief has been spent extravagantly for some other purposes by the D. M. K. Government. I would like to point out that with the drought relief money we dug up wells, constructed roads and exploited fully the under-ground water resources in the State. The monsoon supplemented this, leading to substantial increase in agricultural production It cannot be stated that seasonal conditions alone led to increased agricultural production.

Coming now to irrigation projects, it is mentioned in the Budget papers that Marudanadhi, Kodaganar, Vattamalaikarai Otal and Palar-Porandalar projects will be completed From this it looks as though that the Central Government have initiated these projects for the benefit of the farmers in Tamil Nadu. The proper phraseology should have been that these irrigation projects had been started by the erstwhile D M. K Government and now they will be completed. Perhaps, the Finance Minister Shri C Subramaniam has not read this portion of the statement. That is why perhaps the Finance Minister chose to lay on the Table of the House these papers and did not himself read it on the floor of the House

Sir, a sum of Rs. 17.45 crores has been allocated for the welfare of Harijans and backward classes. It has been mentioned that this is being done bearing in mind that the welfare of Harijans is one of the 20-point economic programme adumbrated by the Prime Minister. I personally feel that this is an insignificant allocation and efforts should have been made for a much higher allocation for Harijan welfare

In regard to the supply of drinking water to Madras city, talks have been going on about the supply of Krishna waters to Madras city. Many hon. Members referred to it. Shri Kalyanasundaram referred to it. Shri Gopal also will be referring to it. From 1963 talks have been going on. But till today it has not been implemented. I wonder how can it be said that the D. M. K. Government is alone responsible for this. From 1963 to 1967 the Congress Party was in power in Tamil Nadu. I was a Congress M.L.A. then in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. (*Interruptions*).

I will come to what atrocities were committed by the then Congress Government in Tamil Nadu. The Congress Government neglected the interests of the people of Tamil Nadu, who in their turn hounded them out of power in 1967 The main reason for the defeat of the Congress Government in Tamil Nadu in 1967 was that the Congress Government ignored the interests of the people As a result the D M K came to power in Tamil Nadu So it is not proper to say that the D M K Government alone is responsible for the failure in getting Krishna waters to Madras city During her visit to Madras on 15th February 1976, the Prime Minister announced in public that she had a good news for the people of Tamil Nadu She announced that the Chief Ministers of the neighbouring States have agreed to give drinking water to Tamil Nadu more particularly to Madras city

SHRI M KALAVANSUNDARAM Did you ask them?

SHRI J MATHA GOWDER The Prime Minister is here for the past 10 years We have asked about this repeatedly. It should not be forgotten that Tamil Nadu is a constituent part of the country. Any party may be in power there. It is mentioned in the Budget papers that drought conditions prevail in many parts of Tamil Nadu In Coimbatore District Avinashi, a part of my constituency is afflicted by

drought. Did we not ask for the implementation of Pandiyar-Punnampuzha scheme? How many times did we ask for its expeditious completion? But, six months before, when the Finance Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, visited Avinashi, he said that none had asked for Pandiyar-Punnampuzha scheme; he would look into it and complete it quickly.

It is good to know the real position about Pandiyar-Punnampuzha scheme The Kerala Government has insisted that it should not be used for irrigation; it should be only for generation of electricity. An agreement was entered into with the Kerala Government in this matter. The D. M. K. Government did not do that. When I was in the Congress, the then Industries Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Venkataraman, entered into agreement with the Kerala Government for the utilisation of Pandiyar-Punnampuzha scheme only for generating electricity. It was the mistake of the then Congress Government in Tamil Nadu for not thinking about utilising this project for irrigation purposes also. Now the Kerala Government says that it should not be used for irrigation purposes.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: You will spoil what we are likely to get

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: While the Prime Minister chose to announce the readiness of the neighbouring States to give water to Madras city, after the removal of the D. M. K. Government, no effort was made for so many years now to complete the Pandiyar-Punnampuzha scheme and to use it for irrigation purposes in the drought-prone areas. The D. M. K. Government is not responsible for the lapses of the Congress Government in Tamil Nadu I request that efforts should be made to get this project completed expeditiously and it must be allowed for irrigation purposes also

It is mentioned in the Budget papers that the previous D. M. K. Government had made an upward revision of bus fares in Tamil Nadu. Following this revision it is possible to siphon off a part of the additional revenues of bus-fleet operators by enhancing a motor vehicles tax. I am thankful that at least this action of the D. M. K. Government has been accepted by the Centre, while all other things have been rejected. The D. M. K. Government increased the bus fare from four paise to five paise. I do not know which Adviser felt that this additional income should not be taken away by the proprietors. The motor vehicles tax has been increased from Rs. 180 to Rs. 225; that is to say, 25 per cent increase. In Kerala it is Rs. 70; in Karnataka Rs. 35, in Andhra Pradesh Rs. 135; in Pondicherry Rs. 100; in Tamil Nadu it was Rs. 180 till now. It has now been raised to Rs. 225. While it is Rs. 35 per seat in Karnataka, the bus fare is 5 paise; in Andhra Pradesh the bus fare is 5 paise; in Tamil Nadu it was raised to 5 paise only now. Now, on this score, the motor vehicles tax has been increased to Rs 225 from Rs. 180 It is not proper to say that this burden will not be passed on to the shoulders of the common people. Similarly, it has been pointed out that the D. M. K. Government had committed a mistake in giving exemption in regard to commercial tax upto Rs. 50,000. Now additional tax has been imposed from Rs. 50 000 to Rs 5 lakhs. Naturally the people who buy these commodities will be affected by the additional tax. Any levy will ultimately affect the common people

In conclusion, I would say that it is not in the interest of the unity of the country to isolate Tamil Nadu and to talk about it as if it is not a constituent unit of the country. The D.M.K. Government was dismissed for some reasons. When it was felt that the Congress Party would not be able to defeat the D. M. K. in elections, it was decided that the D M. K. Government should be dismissed. Some reasons were found for dismissing the D. M. K. Government.

Instead of blaming the erstwhile D. M. K. Government for every ill of the State, a conscious effort must be

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

made by the Central Government for endearing itself to the people of Tamil Nadu, by attending to their needs.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister on having presented a first-class budget with a plan outlay of Rs. 201 crores. This is an increase from the original play outlay of Rs. 177 crores for 1975-76. It is a 40 per cent increase over the current outlay. I am also happy to see that Rs. 111 crores, about 56 per cent, is going to be spent on the implementation of the twenty-point programme. I am also glad that in the course of 7 months in Tamil Nadu, more than 5,200 landless people have been given land.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Seven weeks.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Seven weeks. Thanks for the correction. It is also proposed to energise more than 32,000 pumpsets before the end of the year.

Much was said by my colleagues with regard to development in the State. Our friend, Shri Alagesan, spoke about the central sector. It was not relished by our Minister. All the same, the central sector has also got a share in the investment in development expenditure. In this connection, he mentioned Neyvelli. I am also glad to see that Rs. 27 crores is going to be spent on the Tuticorin Thermal Station project. He also pointed out that only Rs. 3 crores is going to be spent on the Salem Steel Project of Rs. 500 crores. This money is just enough to maintain the staff. They are sitting idle there. We have got brilliant engineers there. They say that an idle brain is a devil's workshop. At this rate, I think a lot of devils are going to be created in the Salem Steel Project.

Much was said about the rise in irrigation rates by Mr. Kalyanasundaram and Mr. Alagesan. I disagree with them. I should like to tell them that since 1963 there was no upward revision of the rates whereas it was raised four times in our neighbouring state of Andhra and even after the increase it is not higher than what is obtaining in States like Rajastham, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. In his speech the hon. Finance Minister says:

> "Irrigation rates have not been revised in Tamil Nadu since 1963. Irrigation projects in the State are making an overall loss of about Rs. 10 crores. It is proposed to cover a part of this loss through the measures. Firstly, an additional water cess of Rs. 12 per cent acre on lands using water from I class sources and of Rs. 10 per acre in the case of II class sources is proposed to be levied.... The special assessment will be at the rate of Rs. 25 per acre for grapes, sugarcane, plantain, coconut, ...and Rs. 15 per acre for .... irrigated cotton and irrigated groundnut."

So, if the hon. Members say that the cost of inputs has gone higher and ways should be found to subsidise them, I will readily agree with them but I do not agree with their criticism. This measure is absolutely right

It was being felt that the ground water resources in Tamil Nadu had been tapped to the maximum. Is that really so? For example in my constituency, there is a scheme called Noyyal Reservoir scheme. This was conceived in 1959 and it was estimated to irrigate about 10,000 hectares and the cost was estimated at about Rs. 2.5 crores. During the time of elections, you will find some persons coming and marking the places but nothing happens afterwards. At current prices it is estimated that it would cost about Rs. 9 crores. When I made representations, they agreed that it was a viable and good scheme. Projects like this must be taken up

immediately. It is a drought area also. So, top priority should be given to that scheme.

My hon. friend was referring to the increase in bus fares in Tamil Nadu. More than 10,000 buses are there and out of them about 5,000 are in the private sector. I want to quote what the hon. Finance Minister said yesterday; they are still a fresh in my memory; he said: in a mixed economy private sector has got to exist and he said: I do not like to throtle them. This is what he said. I am not holding any brief for private bus operators. Today the position is that 20 per cent of the buses are off the road and it is the common man who suffers. I am for 100 per cent nationalisation of the bus services but as long as this system exists, they have to be reasonable and the common man should not be put to suffering. The fare revision was from 4 to 5 paise. So the tax has been raised from Rs. 180 to Rs. 225. My friends who spoke said that it was Rs. 70 in Kerala, Rs. 60 in Mysore, Rs. 155 in Andhra, that buses can be plied even at four paise per mile and operators will do it provided it is kept at par with the neighbouring states. I quite agree that we cannot have uniformity in the matter of taxes in all the states. Take for instance, a border like Palghat-Coimbatore or Bangalore-Hosur This man pays Rs. 220 while that man pays only 70. If the taxes on buses are reduced—not that I am holding any brief for bus operators—certainly fares also can be reduced and thereby the common man will benefit

I will now turn to the plight of farmers in the rural areas. In Tamilnadu there is a peculiar situation. A number of financial corporations have come up in recent months. If I want to borrow Rs. 100, I will get only Rs 70 after deducting Rs. 30 by way of interest and I will have to sign a bond for Rs. 200/- and I will also have to sign a blank bond. That is the situation. I think a policy decision should be taken, not only in respect of Tamil Nadu but in respect of the whole country, that any transaction over Rs. 500 should be registered. Here administrative measure is required because this sort of thing can be avoided if this is taken. So, the revenue that we have lost on account of prohibition—the State was earning nearly Rs. 56.0 crores—is to be found out by means of taking some other measure. I am not going to say that prohibition should be removed. But even taking into account that there will be 25 per cent increase of excise duty during 1976-77, there should be a gap to the tune of Rs. 80.0 crores. One thing I want to submit is that there is prohibition in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat and on account of this there is a loss of revenue to the State. To meet this loss, the Centre should give assistance. Similarly, in Tamil Nadu Lotteries have been abolished, just because Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan had advised Mr. Karunanidhi. If the Lotteries and race are allowed to continue, they will not affect the common man at all Then a number of Lift Irrigation Societies in Tamil Nadu was to be opened. More than 2300 societies were to be opened But out of these 2300 societies, 80 per cent are existing on paper. These societies were supposed to help the farmers in the rural areas. What I want to say is that all these societies should start working forthwith and they should really be of some use to the common man

Now, I come to the implementation of 20-point programme Whether we like it or not we have got to implement these programmes through bureaucratic machinery. Nothing will better be substituted than a popular Government. In a popular Government both reason and rules will be observed But now they can only observe rules and not reason I can give an example In my own constituency, more than one thousand people have been cultivating lands adjoining the river Kaveri for the past 25 years. Levy has been collected from these people and they have been paying the levy regularly all these years. These people are landless Harijans and freedom fighters and

[Shri K. Gopal]

they have been allotted lands. But they have not been given 'pattas' for these lands. Now what has happened is that all of a sudden, after the proclamation of President's rule, they have been asked to pay Rs. 2500 per acre. I would submit that the Government should ask them to pay a reasonable amount for the lands which are used by them for cultivation. I have also sent in a representation to the Government in this regard. I am not saying that those people should be given the 'pattas' I am not talking of those encroachers who have already lands elsewhere, but I am talking of those small land holders. Harijan land holders. I had sent my representation in 1964-65 also but I am sorry to state that the replies to that representation and to the present one are the same. Nothing has been done so far Then in regard to handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu, I am happy to know that the Centre is giving grants. A grant of Rs 40.0 lakhs is being given for setting up the Weaver Centre in my own constituency

My friend, Mr Kalyanasundaram, spoke emotionally regarding the administration and in a way I would like to agree with him on this because more than 50 per cent of the police force at the Sub-Inspector's level were recruited by the D M K regime. During their regime these people were recruited just to bring down the reputation of the Prime Minister and also to bring the President's rule into disrepute, they acted in such a manner that the common people were afraid of telling the harassment meted out to them. No action has been taken against them. I wish and hope that the present advisors will see that the people are not harassed and the State is engaged in the economic development.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Sir, on 31st January, 1976, the notorious and corrupt Karunanidhi Government was dismissed because power was aboused and funds were misused. It was thrown into the dustbin and it went unwept, unsung and unhonoured. The fall of the Karunanidhi Ministry should teach a lesson and should be an eye-opener to those who are in power or those who aspire to come to power. After the imposition of President's rule in Tamil Nadu, the prices have come down considerably and we are very happy that this budget is presented by Mr. Subramaniam, who has vast knowledge of finance and economics, particularly of Tamilnadu.

We are happy that the plan outlay has been increased to Rs. 201 crores which will lead to accelerated growth of the economy of the State. Top priority has been given, well deservedly, to power which gets Rs. 70 crores. We are very thankful to the Centre for giving Rs. 20 crores assistance to the Tuticorm thermal plant which is very necessary.

Let me take up a few of the tax proposals which the Finance Minister has been advised to bring forward, because it is not wholly his budget. I do not know why a sober man like Mr. Subramaniam should have chosen the same target as the previous regime and taxed the motor vehicles further. This is a much-maligned industry which has been under the constant attack of the previous Ministry for the last few years. Many hon. members have pointed out how this tax is the hignest in the whole country and what is the difference. I will point out how quickly it was increased; It was Rs. 96.50 on 31-3-74. It was raised to Rs. 130 on 1-4-74, to Rs. 140 on 1-10-74 and to Rs. 180 within three months, i.e. on 1-1-75 It is not only an unjust but ill-conceived tax and I request the Finance Minister to reconsider it. There should be some uniformity between the neighbouring States of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu.

For the first time a tax has been levied on commercial crops. I have no doubt that resources should be mobilised from the rural rich but it is for consideration whether even the small

farmers having 1 or 2 acres should be taxed. I want that at least those owning 3 acres or 5 acres should be exempted from this tax. Already the farmers are under great stress and strain in our State. Mr. Kalyanasundaram has dealt with this. Rural credit is almost frozen. Cooperative and commercial banks are not giving loan even on the security of jewels. Though we hear a lot about rural banks, I have not seen any in southern India. In this atmosphere, a few days ago they have started again procuring grains and this time they are giving Rs. 10 lesser than the old price. The Central should advise the State Government to give the earlier price.

Industry is a sector which has been neglected, for the last one decade in Tamilnadu by the Centre. No major industry has been given to that State. At least now the Centre should give particular attention to this and the pending schemes should be implemented immediately.

Other members have spoken about the Salem steel plant. It was inaugurated by the Prime Minister in 1970. So far they have spent Rs. 10 crores and all infrastructure work has been completed. Technical feasibility, economic viability and profitability of the project have been agreed to and the Government of India is satisfied. The detailed project submitted by the Dastur Company was scrutinised by an experts committee and it was agreed to in 1974. Till 1973 the project was going on well, but in the next two years the budget was cut down. For 1974-75 the Steel Ministery recommended Rs. 15 crores, but only Rs. 4 crores were allotted. Again for 1975-76 Rs. 15 crores were recommended but only Rs. 3 crores were allotted. Because of this considerable delay, the project cost has gone up from Rs. 340 to 516 crores. At least now the Central Government should wake up from its deep slumber and do something to implement this project. The first phase to produce stainless steel will cost Rs. 116 crores over a period of 4 years, i.e. about Rs. 30 crores a year. I think the Centre will not grudge allotting this amount. A doubt has been created in the minds of the pople whether this project would come into existence at all. The Finance Minister should clear this doubt here and now. The Centre should go ahead with the implementation of this project and finalise the technical know-how agreement with the international makers of stainless steel Global tenders for plant and machinery should be immediately floated because it will take a long time.

We have been hearing for a long time about the second mine cut in Neiveli At least I have been hearing it for the last nine years in this House. When I was elected in 1967 I spoke about it and the Steel Minister, Shri Jaganatha Rao at that time, replied that it will be taken up as immediately as possible. For the last ten years we have been hearing the same reply. Where do we stand now? Are we going to have a second mine cut in Neiveli or not? I want a straight answer.

14 hrs.

We have been hearing about something called Kalpakkam for the last 10 or 15 years. What has happened to it? Sometimes we read in the papers that the Candians or somebody else are coming, but so far nothing has been done. I want the Centre to give particular attention to this atomic plant which is very much required in that State. No State in India is so much power hungry—I mean electrical power, not political power —as Tamilnadu which has 7 lakhs of pump sets. In my district of North Arcot alone more than 2 lakhs pump sets are there. Pending applications run into thousands. We want more power and more electricity. I want the Central Government to bestow their best attention on Tamil Nadu in this matter. The Finance Minister has talked about better tax collection. And I also learn from the budget papers that the Entertainment Tax Flying Squads and Sales Tax Squads have been sanctioned; and money has been allotted. I

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

would like to point out to the House that there is a large scale tax evasion in these two sectors; and mostly, with the connivance of the officials. About 3 or 4 days back when I was leaving for Delhi, a person came to me and said that he was a cinema theatre owner; he told me that he used to pay the 'mamul' to these officials, even upto the D.C.T.O. and to the Flying Squad who were making surprise visits. But after the President's rule, the cinema owner told the officials. "I will not pay you the "mamul". Otherwise I am afraid I may be arrested under MISA. But the official insisted. "You must give me the monthly 'mamul' You may do whatever you like, but you should give the 'mamul' which you were paying." The cinema owner asked me. "What to do?" This is happening regularly.

MR . DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is the word 'Mamul' a Tamil word?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It means a periodical payment or an amount paid regularly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it a Tamil word.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is a word common to all Indians, Sir, not only to Tamilians. If this is stopped, I think the collection of tax from entertainment and the commercial tax will go up

We have given a number of cut motions. I have no time to cover all of them. One says that the police force in the State should be streamlined and re-organised. I do not want to talk much about the police, because Shri Kalyanasundaram has alreay done it. At least the Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Wing of the police should start functioning now. It is the police force which should stop crimes and corruption in other departments. But if the police itself is corrupt, then who is going to stop corruption in other departments? Let us start with the police. If we cannot do it in this atmosphere, in this emergency, coupled with President's Rule, when and where are we going to do it? So, I would request the Governor and his Advisers to give top priority to this subject. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, let 1976 be a year of removal of poverty as well as corruption. If it is only removal of poverty in other States, in Tamil Nadu we must give priority to removal of corruption and poverty.

Coming to irrigation, four projects have been taken up. We want one or two more, which we have mentioned in our cut motions, particularly Mordhana, which is in my district, and of which foundation has been laid.

The previous Government was incurring a lot of expenditure on publicity. I want the present Government to cut it down. You cannot step into the same shoes and spend the same amount of money on publicity. The expenditure on information and publicity should be drastically cut down.

A lot has been said about the State Public Service Commission, especially recruitment to Group I Services. The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission is well known, at least in Tamil Nadu, as the private Service Commission of the Ministers. It makes recruitment to Group I services like Deputy Collectors, Deputy Superintendents of Police and Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies. So far they were choosing only the candidates of the particular Ministers. At least hereafter I hope the Service Commission will be a real Service Commission, which will recruit candidates on the basis of merit.

There are a number of things which the new administration has to take up. The people expect a lot from the new administration. President's Rule should not mean substitution of the corrupt DMK Ministers by the corrupt officials. We must see that the officialdom is freed from corruption and that the hopes and aspirations of the people are fulfiles.

*SHRI A. M. CHELLACHMI (Tenkasi): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the Tamil Nadu Budget for the year 1976-77. Sir, I pay my humble tribute to the hon. Finance Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, who has presented this Budget in this House after a lapse of 14 years. On 31st January, 1976 the President's rule was promulgated in Tamil Nadu. For nine long years, the economy of Tamil Nadu was mauled and maimed by the D. M. K. Government. During a short period of 45 days, the whole economy of Tamil Nadu was reviewed and the economic needs of the State were assessed. The hon. Prime Minister initiated active steps for assessing the financial requirements of the State. I am grateful that this meaningful and constructive Budget for Tamil Nadu has been presented before this House.

I am very happy that a sum of Rs. 201 crores has been allocated for this year's Plan investment. Sir, out of this amount of Rs. 201 crores, 56 per cent will be sent in the implementation of our Prime Minister's 20-point economic programme. Sir, to effectively implement our Prime Minister's 20-point economic programme, in each district of the State, a non-official Committee should be set up immediately so that adequate supervision can be done. Besides that, the Prime Minister regretfully announced that over the years the State of Tamil Nadu has slided down to the lowest rung of the ladder so far as plan investment is concerned. Now, through this Budget, a conscious effort is being made to bring back Tamil Nadu to its pre-eminent position.

Sir, the D. M. K. Government claimed that there were 2350 Lift Irrigation Societies in the State. Now, the new Administration in the State has found out that 1800 societies are bogus and has directed that they should be wound up. It is found to our dismay that a sum of Rs. 80 crores allotted to these societies have been lifted away by the D. M. K. men.

My hon. friend. Shri J. Matha Gowder bemoanted that the Central Government reduced the plan outlay by Rs. 50 crores, when the D.M.K. Government demanded Rs. 227 crores. In this connection, if the Central Government had given Rs. 50 crores also. it would also have gone the way the sum of Rs. 80 crores had gone. It was a good thing that the Central Government did not accede to the demand of Rs. 227 crores.

Now the Central Government have given Rs. 24 crores more than the outlay of Rs 177 crores as demanded by the D. M K. Government. I am glad that this sum would be utilised for strengthening the irrigation and power base in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, the new Administration in Tamil Nadu has found out that nearly 900 co-operative societies have not been auditedfor quite a number of years now. If they are audited now, probably many more malpractices may come to light. I am happy that the new Administration has directed immediate auditing of these 900 co-operative societies.

Coming now to Land Mortgage Banks, they are meant to help the rural people. In Tamil Nadu there are 223 Branches spread over throughout the State. The new Administration has directed a thorough probe in the functioning of these branches of the Land Morlgage Bank in the State, as so many allegations have been made against them.

The D. M K Government used to boast that they have made significant progress in the State. Now, it is found that nearly 1500 villages with a population of 2000 and above have no schools at all. While the all-India average in the progress of education has been 5 per cent per annum during the past few years, in Tamil Nadu it shows a decline of 3.5 per cent per annum for the past few years during the D. M. K.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. M. Chellachmi]

rule. It should be ensured that there is at least a primary school in these 1500 villages with a population of 2000 and above.

Similarly, the D. M. K. Government constructed model huts on both sides of National Highways and they served as effective instruments of propaganda, so far as slum clearance was concerned. Nobody went interior in the rural areas and tried to assess the housing needs of the people. Neither the District Officers nor the Ministers tried to visit interior in the rural areas for this purpose. It is gratifying to note that one of the 20-point economic programme adumbrated by the Prime Minister is provision of housing accommodation for the indigent rural mass. Sir, I request that energetic and effective steps should be taken for providing housing to the Harijans and Backward classes living in the interior of rural areas in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, the southern part of Tamil Nadu, i.e. the districts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari are afflicted by drought. The D. M. K. Government did not do anything for tackling drought in these parts on a permanent footing In fact, the Congress Government in Tamil Nadu from 1952 to 1967 also did not attend to this problem in this area. Drought has become a permanent feature of this area. Starvation deaths have become a normal feature. I have seen it with my own eyes. The Governor of Tamil Nadu also has visited this area If drought relief assistance is given on a temporary basis, 50 per cent of it is eaten away by the Engineers and other Officers. Drought relief works are not completed. Sir, it is necessary to do something on a permanent footing for tackling drought in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. In fact, a major irrigation project has to be undertaken in this area. Such a major irrigation scheme is possible also. In my district some rivers are flowing in the Western Ghats. They have been surveyed many many years ago. In fact, surveys have been going on from 1887. Here I wish to mention about the Ghiriyar project which has a long history behind it.. Representations were submitted to Government now and then since the year 1887 pressing for the implementation of the scheme. Investigation works were launched from 1887 to 1955 and several proposals were formulated only to be abandoned subsequently.

The Ghiriyar site is appended to such representations showing the west flowing Ghiriyar river with locations of adjacent places likely to benefit from the above said Ghiriyar scheme. Ghiriyar is a west flowing river in Kerala State and it is a tributory of Kakkiar river which in turn is a major tributory of Pambaiyar, also a west flowing river in Kerala State. A portion of water from Ghiriyar can be diverted eastern side after constructing a dam across Ghiriyar; this may involve construction of a tunnel of length 12,000 ft. leading the water to storage works and supply this water benefitting about 20,000 acres of land under wet cultivation in Srivilliputhur, Sankarankoil, Kovilpatti, Rajapalavam and Sathur taluks in Tamil Nadu. This may yield an additional food production of 15,000 tonnes. Besides, it gives scope for bringing 5000 acres of land capable of producing double crops. This scheme, in addition, will help in raising the subsoil water table in the wells located in the above said areas which will further solve the irrigation and drinking water problems.

Sir, if this scheme, which is under consideration for nearly 100 years now, is implemented, it will be virtually a boon for the long-suffering people of this area afflicted by recurring drougth. This area will become fertile producing double crops.

The people of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari will ever be grateful if this scheme is implemented immediately.

The hon. Finance Minister has mentioned about the integrated rural projects and also about a provision of Rs. 15 crores for this. I wish that this scheme should be implemented in Tamil Nadu with verve and vigour.

Sir, the Doctors in the Government hospitals do not care to attend the patients. The reason for this that they have got private dispensaries and nursing homes and they advise the patients to come there for proper treatment. How can you expect the poor people to go to private nursing homes and pay heavily for their treatment? Sir, it is imperative that the Doctors in the Government hospitals should not be allowed to have private practice or private dispensaries A directive must be isued to this effect.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasise that in the interest of the long-suffering people of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari the Ghiriya Irrigation Project should be taken up for implementation immediately.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN (Cuddalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the people of Tamil Nadu are so lucky to have a benevolent President's rule

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The President is benevolent.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Now, they are fortunate enough to have a precious bouquet of Rs. 200 crores Plan outlay in this Budget. Our Finance Minister has taken pains to say that with a more disciplined and careful spending we can open the gates of a heavenly kingdom of joy and mirth to rejoin the mainstream of national administration, and he has stated that he is increasing it by Rs. 23 crores over and above the requirement of Rs. 177 crores. I am one, like some other Members, who has had the privilege of seeing our Hon Finance Minister presenting the budget fourteen years back 1952 was the first occasion, I think, when the Hon Member Mr Kalyanasundaram and myself happened to see our Finance Minister present the budget—then in the State Assembly and now in Parliament Now, there is some distinction between Mr. Kalyanasundaram and myself in regard to the angle from which we are looking at Mr. Subramaniam's presenting the budget. When he was presenting the budget in the State Assembly, both of us were opposing the budget then in varying circumstances. I don't know whether now, after this long period, he is still opposing; in fact, I think he is vehemently welcoming the budget now.

But, for some important reasons, I am opposing these budget proposals; that fact cannot be concealed. The main thing which I want to place before the House is that Tamil Nadu has achieved a good increase in agricultural production—which is not a result of the President's Rule This must be result of the out-going Ministry There are other States all over India which cannot compete with Tamil Nadu in agricultural production They cannot say that they have achieved the target to that extent in the past seven years. Nobody in the ruling bench can say that any other State Government has achieved the planned target in agricultural productio (*Interruptions*).

My intention in bringing this out is to show the step-motherly treatment being meted out by the Centre. It is a summary disposal to say that all that has been done by the DMK Ministry is wrong.

I will only refer to what some other Members are talking about—in

[Shri S. Radhakrishnan]

regard to the increased outlay of Rs. 200 crores. When Mr. Subramaniam talking about this 200 crores he stated that it was a matter of 'personal satisfaction'. I don't know what is the personal satisfaction he feels. When he says that the crossing of the 200 mark is a matter of personal satisfaction, does it show that he has taken so much pains? Or does it mean that nobody has so far asked for such a high amount for Tamil Nadu? In that context I want to refer to a statement made in the State Assembly. Long ago, in March, 1972; as Shri Matha Gowder has stated, the DMK Ministry were arguing with and insisting that the Central Government should increase the assistance and outlay

AN HON MEMBER: You did not agree at that time.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN. I remember, we were jointly making a procession to the Prime Minister's house with certain demands. Can he forget it? Unitedly we were making a procession to the Prime Minister's house in connection with the Cauvery water dispute In certain matters, let us have a joint action to represent to the Centre

I wanted to mention certain specific facts—about the nature of approach or the mode of thinking that has been prevailing ever since the formation of the DMK Ministry From 1972, this has been repeated by the DMK Ministry. It has been a regular form of representation made to the Central Government. The Chief Minister, while presenting the Budget in the State Assembly in 1972 said:

> "We pointed out that provision of such a reduced amount will hamper the rate of progress and retard the growth. Even so, the Government of India insisted that the Plan for 1970-71 should be reduced to Rs. 79.30 crores and that for 1971-72 to Rs. 80.20 crores. We pointed out to the Government of India that at least Rs. 575 crores should be spent on development schemes of the State during the Five-Year Plan period and that this would involve an annual outlay between Rs. 100 and Rs. 125 crores."

This point for greater outlay has been stressed ever since the formation of the DMK Government.

Coming to the next point, the Finance Minister was mentioning about fertiliser availability being comfortable It is a very reasonable thing. Fertiliser is available all over Tamil Nadu But the ability of the farmer to purchase fertilisers is at a standstill; he is not in a position to purchase the available fertilisers, to purchase the fertilisers provided now by any Government Did anybody stress the need for the low-cost of fertilisers?

In this Budget there are two things which I would mention. When he was stating about the power position, not even a single word has been said about Neyveli and Salem plant The Salem plant, if I remember right, would not have matured if late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam had not been the Minister here. That is my humble opinion. There was a lot of uproar that he had done so much regarding Salem and also about Neyveli. But now the situation is that people are entertaining a doubt whether the Salem steel plant Neyveli II mini cut will come up at all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You just mention what you want to be done Many others have referred to these two points. You have taken almost ten minutes. You may now conclude.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: I am very pleased to see that the hon.

Minister has mentioned about the acute water scarcity in the Madras City. A mention has been made about the Veeranam Project also. The people of Tamil Nadu have a bitter experience on this. The erstwhile DMK Ministry, coming out with ambitious projects, proposed Veeranam . .

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you want to be done with 'Veeranam'? It is a famous name

SHRI S RADHAKRISHNAN But they have only erected the statue of a lady 'the Mother Cauvery' in the southern border of the Madras City with an empty pot, without water - the statue of Mother Cauvery with an open pot, without water' The people of Tamil Nadu now think whether this Krishna Project may have another statue of a lady in the northern border of the Madras City with an empty pot

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I think the statue era is now over

SHRI S RADHAKRISHNAN As I was saying, the Krishna Project should not have only another statue in the northern border of the Madras City with an open pot Our present Governor has devised a new system of structure for the administration of the State and he has started this festival of petitions in Tamil Nadu Daily he is going somewhere and visiting some places, attracting huge crowd, and getting petitions on hand I do not know, how much he is interested in them and how he is going to deal with them I do not know, whether this Committee that are going to appoint for the State will be a formal committee and a real committee I want to have an assurance that the functioning of this committee will be helpful in redressing the grievances of the people and removing the doubts that are prevailing in the minds of the public in Tamil Nadu.

In the budget it is stated that the President's rule has brought about a sense of discipline in fiscal administration and we can expect a better collection of revenue. But already, the revenue officers have started lifting up the irrigation pump-sets which are meant for lifting the water. They are taking these away from the farmers

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. It is a very quick solution

SHRI S RADHAKRISHNAN. By this coercive method we may expect the things to go from bad to worse

Sir, the bus operators have already been evicted from Tamil Nadu They have started their journey towards Delhi and they are thinking of winding up their operations and settle at Delhi itself

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER And they are bringing all the buses here That will solve the transport problem in Delhi

SHRI S RADHAKRISHNAN For the last two weeks they have made several representation and have met various Ministers and have been waiting here They expected some reduction from the rate of Rs 180/-, instead the motor vehicle tax has been increased from Rs 180 - to Rs 225/- per seat per quarter That is not fair

Lastly, I would like to mention about the additional water cess The agricultural production has already exceeded 80 lakh tonnes in Tamil Nadu but this additional taxation is going to curtail the production next year That is what I wanted to say

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I have just four more speakers Even if I give ten minutes to each that will take about forty minutes So, we will call the Minister at 3 15; I think, that would be all right

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, now we are discussing the demands of the Tamil Nadu budget. As per the papers I have gone through, I find that the total outlay for the States in the Central budget inclusive of Union territories for the last year comes to about 2812 crores. But in this financial year, 1976-77, this goes upto Rs. 3762 crores. We are told that there is an increase in the total outlay to the extent of 31.6 per cent according to the papers placed before the House and 40 per cent, according to Mr. O. V. Alagesan. According to the share for Tamil Nadu State in the total outlay for this financial year, we are getting an increased amount of Rs. 24 crores. This comes to about 15—18 per cent of the total outlay which is intended to be allotted to the States along with Union Territories for the financial year 1976-77. I request the Finance Minister and the Government of India that if the government of Tamil Nadu or the people of Tamil Nadu are to enjoy the fruits on par with the Central Government or other States, we are entitled to get not a Rs. 24 crores increase but about Rs. 50—60 crores. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider and grant more funds treating Tamil Nadu on par with the other States, in the total outlay for the coming financial year.

I request the Governor through the Government of India and the President to dismiss or supersede all the Panchayats and Councils because their elections were due for more than three years. Three or four times the Tamil Nadu Assembly extended the life of the Panchayats and Councils because they were afraid of facing elections because of my leader, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran. It is a long-standing matter. Therefore, I want the Government of India to instruct the Governor to supersede the Councils and the Panchayats. My further request would be that early elections be held for these local bodies. People are ready for the elections. This is quite unheard of in the history of Tamil Nadu—no elections for three years.

Regarding weavers, there are six centres selected in Tamil Nadu to create employment opportunities for the suppressed and poor classes. But six centres are not adequate. In my constituency—hon. Finance Minister knows very well—there is that famous Chinnalampatti whose saries are famous, even in Delhi. They are famous even world-wide. There are 25,000 weavers in my own constituency without employment for a long time. Therefore, I draw the attention of Tamil Nadu Government through the graceful hands of the Central Government and the hon. Finance Minister whom I request to instruct the Governor and the Tamil Nadu Government to start more weaver centres in Chinnalampatti, Dindigul and other areas which are left out in Tamil Nadu.

Shri R. V. Subramaniam, one of the Advisers to the Governor, has suggested recently that if private entrepreneurs come forward to set up industries, the government is prepared to give maximum aid. I am not supporting this view. I do not welcome this view. Nor do I appreciate it because we are a socialist government and we want to build up a socialist society. Therefore, I request the government to come forward to set up public sector industries, full-fledged public sector units. Please do not allow either co-operative schemes or private entrepreneurs because these weavers have already suffered at the hands of master weavers. Absolutely it is of no use at all, it will not serve any practical utility or purpose of weavers if once again you entrust it to master weavers. You should start public sector weaving centres for the welfare, safety and uplift of the long suppressed and depressed class of

weavers There is a Vaigai Dam scheme which is going to be extended by the World Bank and a sum of Rs 20 crores is being spent for the purpose This was for Nilakottai, Usilampatty and Tirumangulam areas There are 25,000 acres which are not irrigated in the above said three areas I request the Government to irrigate those areas Then the surplus water can be taken to other areas

There was a great scandal in the Madras State Police Commissioner's Office Shri Shenoi, IPS was then the Police Commissioner A case was registered against the Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner and others which amounted to misappropriation This case is registered under Crime No 17 of 1975 (vide file of the Director of Vigilance Anti Corruption, Madras) No action has been taken on that Shri Shenoi may please be transferred and further action in the matter may be taken

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Individual cases like this should not be brought on the floor of the House

SHRI K MAYATHEVAR There is a big fraud committed by the police officers I have sent complaints to the Prime Minister and Home Minister They also replied to my complaint Therefore, it should be investigated We are lawyers We know the law The accused are Heads of the Departments of Investigation I request the Home Department to investigate and transfer him somewhere Legal investigation in this case may kindly be made

Regarding Salem Steel Plant the Central Government has sanctioned Rs 3 crores whereas the actual requirement is Rs 20 crores The present sanction of a sum of Rs 3 crores amounts to giving pop corn to a hungry elephant.

There is one Censorship Officer, Shri Venkataraman (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am saying these individual cases, especially of officers, should not be brought on the floor of the House In spite of warnings you are going on like a steam engine

SHRI M R LAKSHMINARAYANAN (Tindivanam) I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak in this House

The Budget for Tamilnadu has been presented by an efficient and experienced Finance Minister Shri C Subramaniam It is the best one ever presented having taken care of all sections of the people in the State I congratulate him for presenting such a well balanced budget

The taxation proposals will effect the affluent section of the people who can afford to pay these taxes Regarding the outlay and other things the previous speakers spoke and enlightened the Members of this House I endorse their views.

Coming to the point that there are certain problems which came up after the proclamation of President's rule I would enlighten the House I would request the Minister to kindly see that these things are removed Sir the collection of loan arrears is a big problem in our State Last year there was drought This year there was surplus production The Government have stopped procuring paddy Now the people are finding it very difficult to pay off their loan arrears The Government officials while trying to collect the loan arrears are actually harassing the people there and it is the poor people there who are affected. Mr Viswanathan said that they have even removed pumpsets If pumpsets are removed in this manner, how can they continue their agricultural operations? This is a very important thing. I know this. If people wanted to pay

[Shri M. R. Lakshminarayanan]

in instalments they were told that it will not be accepted unless it is paid in full; they refuse to accept them saying, we have President's rule, go and ask the President, go and ask the Prime Minister etc. This is the state of affairs there. This is the sort of things which are happening in the state. This should be looked into. If people really want to pay in instalments they should be allowed to do so and this should be accepted. Instead of that the officials remove things from their houses. I can tell you about one case. An agriculturist was manufacturing jaggery. He took loan and he had to pay back that money to the Government. The officials went and asked him for that. He said, please give sometime, my sugarcane will be converted into jaggery and as soon as I sell that, I will pay you off. But they did not accept that proposal. They removed the machinery that was with him. If such sorts of things are going on I do not know how these people are going to collect their money at all, and will these not ruin the poor people?

The prices of paddy in Tamil Nadu has been reduced by 15 rupees per quintal after the Presidential rule. It is really a very sad state of affairs in the State because the people think that the Central Government is trying to suppress the poorer sections and weaker sections in the State. This has to be looked into because this price was fixed by the former Government, over and above the Central pool price and people sold their produce. Only the weaker people in the State could not sell it. The State Civil Supplies Purchasing Centres were opened only recently. Only the rich people who could influence the Civil Supplies authorities have already sold their produce and it is only the poorer sections who have not sold the produce. Now the price is reduced; procurement is stopped. Hence the poorer sections do not find any outlet to sell their produce. These things have to be looked into and some sort of relief should be given.

Now, Sir, purchase of paddy was completely stopped by the Government as well as by the traders and the position has come to a standstill People are not in a position to sell their produce which they have already harvested. They find it difficult and this is something which must be immediately looked into and something should be done in this direction.

In our State 17 sugar factories are there out of which 10 are in the hands of joint stock companies. Ever since dual price policy came into operation, they were not paying proper price to sugarcane growers. In 1973-74 season Tamilnadu Government fixed a price to be paid by all factories. Almost all factories have accepted the price and paid except four factories in private sector. This information was given to me in the House in reply to my question. When I raised supplementary question, I was told, it is the State Government which has imposed this price and they should enforce this price.

Now, the State Government is directly under our Administration. We should take up the matter and see that the growers in these four factories get a fair price. I shall give you a small example to make my position clear. There is one small factory at Padalam and one at Mundiyampakkam within a range of 70 miles. While the price at the Padalam factory is at Rs. 136/- the Mundiampakkam factory has paid only at Rs. 91.60. You have to see there is a glaring difference of Rs 44.40 –in one area the price is at Rs. 136 and in the other area it is at Rs. 91.60. Why should there be so much of difference, I am not able to understand. Even the Government has fixed the price at Rs. 104 for Mundiyabakkam factory, but they refuse to pay this price. So many representations were sent to the State Government as well as the Central Government but the State Government puts the blame

on the Centre while the Centre on the State Government. The State Government says that they do not have the powers, the Central Government alone has got the power. Now that the State is under the Central Administration I would request the hon. Minister for Finance to take up this matter personally and see to it that this injustice is removed.

Furthermore, the State Government has already recommended nationalisation of these ten factories under a joint sector company. I do not know what has happened to it. I had put a question about this—when the State Government has recommended nationalisation of these sugar factories, why has not the Central Government taken any decision? Many times I raised this point even in the Consultative Committee and at other forums. It was said that the State Government might take it over and acquire the factory. This was what the Minister for Agriculture himself said. I would request the Minister for Finance to take a decision. Sir, I am not one for nationalisation of everything. But, wherever thepeople do not carry out the schemes framed by Government or do not reflect the views of the Government then they should be nationalised definitely. This should be looked into and I request the hon. Minister for Finance again to take necessary action in this direction.

Finally, the State Government and also at the national level the agricultural wages are fixed at Rs. 6. On what basis has this Rs. 6/- been fixed —I want to know that. Sir, the agricultural labourers do not get work throughout the year; this is only a seasonal work and as some of the former speakers said they only have work for 120 days. I want to know whether they get any provident fund or gratuity or any othe benefits. Sir, we want to banish the poverty from this country. Why should they not get at least what the class IV employees get? They should get a minimum wage of Rs. 10 a day. These are things which our beloved Prime Minister wants to implement through her 20-Point Economic Programme. We have removed the Government which was not in line with the implementation of 20-Point Programme. Now, we should see that these poor people are given a good relief.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak here.

SHRI B. V NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall confine myself to the State of Tamil Nadu not knowing the details about it. As a Southerner, I deem it a privilege to take part in this debate on the budget of Tamilnadu I think the Finance Minister presented a budget which shows a very heavy loss of revenue to the State on account of the imposition of prohibition. Of course, it has been laid down in the Directive Principles of State Policy that the losses incurred by the State Government during the year 1974-75 to the General Revenue was to the tune of Rs. 56 crores. If the revenue increase had been kept up, it would have brought in a revenue of about Rs 80 crores during 1976-77. I think it was unwise and unstatesmanlike on the part of the previous Government to have scrapped prohibition before a comprehensive all-India Prohibition Policy on this vexed question is evolved. (*Interruptions*). Perhaps my hon. friend who interrupted me has got a twelve-point cock-tail formula! I am not going into the morals of it; I am only trying to see the economics of it What would have been otherwise a sort of surplus budget of a substantial extent has gone into a deficit.

Now, I come to the next point regarding inter-State relationship in regard to the sharing of waters of the river Cauvery. Political compulsions had in the past made the two State (Governments or more particularly the three State Governments of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

[Shri B. V. Naik]

to take some impossible posttres. It was complicated further by the fact that there was a government belonging to the party of comrade. Smt. Parvathi Krishnan and———

AN HON. MEMBER: How!

SHRI B. V. NAIK: She is married in Kerala. I know more details.——the Government of DMK in the State of Tamil Nadu and our Government in the State of Karnataka. Under the President's rule, I think, this long-standing decade-old question of the sharing of the Cauvery waters will be settled for the satisfaction of all parties.

As far as the finances of the State are concerned-as stated in the Budget-it has been very much re-inforced by the voluntary disclosures as the largest number of smugglers who have been absconding in this country are to be found from the State of Madras.

Lastly, Sir, if you can bear repetition of one point may say that it is not only the question of Salem but it is also the question of Hospet and Vizag. In the budget allocations during the year 1976-77—as has also been pointed out by some other hon. Members—not even a naya paisa has been provided. Unless it is provided in the twohundred and odd crores of budget of steel Authority of India, I think, there has been no allocation. This needs to be looked into and sympathetically considered.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiravinkil): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, it is a pleasant coincidence that Mr. Subramaniam who had the opportunity of controlling the finances of the then Madras State for ten year has to shoulder the responsibility to present the budget and control the finances of Tamil Nadu for some time to come

The very pleasant feature of the budget is the emphasis given to the 20-point programme and its implementation. It is true the deficit of Rs. 12.32 crores because of the capital expenditure has gone up to Rs. 18.64 crores. Without adding much more extra duties and taxes—which is the only way to increase the revenue—he has confined to the available revenue. He has laid much emphasis on drought relief. We all witnessed and know how the people of Tamil Nadu, especially the neighbouring districts of Kerala, had a great suffering of drought. There was not a drop of water to drink or to feed the cattle heads. He has laid special emphasis for some kind of relief for drought stricken districts of this State.

In this connection, I would make an appeal to him about one point. He is well aware that drought relief funds had been collected by the erstwhile Government. A huge amount has been collected. There is a lot of complaints in the distribution of the funds. I do not want to mention names. But I would appeal to him to look into whether the funds have been properly utilised or not, and see that they are properly utilised.

15.00 hrs.

Then there is the drinking water problem in Madras City I often go to Madras City. I know, the drinking water problem there is the biggest problem the City faces. The hon. Minister has made a provision of Rs 1 crore for supplying Krishna water to the City. He has also given thought over it.

In this connection, I want to make a mention of the Veeranam Project. I do not want to go into details. He himself admitted that it is counter-productive and has created problems. I do not want to mention names or the incident of the suicide of a contractor and a lot of other things. The only thing I want to emphasise is that

however counterproductive it had become he should re-examine the whole project and see whether it can feed water to Madras City, even though many misdeeds had been committed by the erstwhile Government, as for instance, corruption in the Corporation of Madras and other affairs etc.

There is another important thing in the Budget. Shri Viswonathan was happy because of the fact that medical check-up for students had been provided in his district. I would make a suggestion here. This facility is given only for four districts in the Budget. There are 14 districts in the State. Medical check-up of students is a necessary thing. So I would appeal to the Minister to see that this facility is extended to all the districts so that students get proper care and proper medical check-up.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is for all the districts.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Here only four are mentioned.

The hon. Minister mentioned about the educational standards. Once upon a time we were all proud that people from Kerala and Tamil Nadu were able to infiltrate into different sections of Indian society and get employed in different areas. Unfortunately now in Tamil Nadu—if my friends there will pardon me for saying so—they have confined themselves to a water-tight compartment in regard to their educational system. It has closed its doors for the future generations, for people to go to even Meghalaya, Bombay or Delhi, because of the lack of proper education, due to which they cannot speak the language of people outside the State. The hon. Minister has emphasised the need to improve the standard of eduation in Tamil Nadu educational institutions. I hope this will provide opportunities for the younger generation to earn their bread outside Tamil Nadu by the provision of better education.

About medical colleges, I want to say this—Sir, kindly do not stare at me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am appreciating your point; I am not staring at you.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Fortunately, once upon a time people were proud to go to Madras and study in the medical colleges or the Loyala College or the Presidency College, which were prestige institutions. Today, I am sorry to say—I am not blaming anybody—they do not keep up that tradition which produced men like Krishna Menon, other men of letters and others once upon a time.

I will give a recent example. A friend of mine told me that he received a cheque of Rs. 15,000 back because his candidate could not get admission in a medical college. At least they are honest to that extent. The standard of medical colleges has gone down. Students are selected not on the basis of merit or standard. Even third class candidates are taken in the medical colleges. They are going to deal with the lives of you and I. This is unfortunately the system which has developed in the last few years. While mentioning it in the Budget, I hope the Minister will take steps to improve the standard of the medical colleges also.

Then for houses for the Harijans, a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made. I think this is insufficient for the purpose. I do not know the statistics, how many houses and house sites have been given to Harijans Perhaps Shri Viswanathan or Shrimati Krishnan may be knowing and may be able to say how many houses have been given to Harijans. But Government should give more facilities and more money should be provided for

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

the distribution of houses to Harijans because they are the poorest of the society. Therefore, I hope this provision of Rs. 50 lakhs will be improved upon.

Coming to slum clearance, much propaganda has been made, statues had been erected, buildings had been named after. Very good! But I am proud to say that it was during the time the late Shri Kamaraj and when Shri C. Subramaniam was leading the finances of the State for a long time, that the basic foundation of a sound industrial development and a stable economy was laid in Tamil Nadu. We see this because we often visit the State. It is on the foundation that has been so built that other Ministries have flourished. Unfortunately, in the last five or six years, there have not been any new industries, in the private or public sector, which have come up which could be counted even on one's fingers, which have provided more employment. I only understand that the money which has flowed out of this foundation built earlier has been lavishly spent and looted in other ways.

One more point. This is about what transpired in the question hour this morning. Shri Lakshminarayan made a very important point. Some employees now use the President's rule to malign the central government. A section of the employees has been brainwashed by DMK and they are utilising Emergency for harming the people and to harass people; they say: this is President's rule, this is emergency, be careful. That is to create the negative effect. I want the hon Minister to take serious action on this kind of negative attitute so that this is not repeated With regard to retirement of officers, you will be surprised that an honest person, known to me, son-in-law of a former minister of Madras State, a veteran freedom fighter of my State, died due to heart attack within three days of being compulsorily retired. He was an honest officer and the only crime was that he was a Mulayalee....(*Interruptions*). I have many cases like that. I can challenge anybody to prove. Retirement has been done without any justice. Then the next point is, that you will be surprised to know, 30 per cent tax is imposed by the state government on ayurvedic medicine, sales tax. It is impossible to sell ayurvedic medicines. This point has to be considered by the hon. Minister. Lastly, in the electricity board there are a lot of complaints of corruption. The hon. Minister should take steps to stop this corruption. We are supplying electricity to Madras State and do not lose it to the corrupt elements there. Lastly, one word of praise to you and me, because....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Me? I do not deserve any praise.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You will appreciate the service done by the Vellore Christian Medical College. That hospital has done great service. But they were attacked and Mr. Viswanathan had to court arrest to protect them? The hon Prime Minister visited that hospital and spent more than three hours; it was a gracious occasion to show that the Government of India will protect the institution from the atrocities of anybody. With those words, I support the budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have a request from three hon. Members of the CPI to give them two minutes each. Of course I cannot accommodate all of them but it being the women's decade, I give the crown to Mrs Parvathi Krishnan for five minutes.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me a few minutes to say a few words on the Budget. Within these five minutes I want to refer speci-

fically to one or two points. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to an extremely important thing in Tamil Nadu today, namely, the continuing drought conditions, there should be a long-term perspective for irrigation schemes for ensuring drinking water and other supplies. I do not see a reflection of that kind of thing in this budget. For instance, we are told that there is going to be a hydel project, Pandiyar-Ponnabil which would be taken up. But what about the irrigation scheme? Why should it not be started? If you take up only the hydel scheme, what are you going to do with the irrigation project, for a very large area depends on that irrigation project and it is included in the drought prone area. This is something serious and the irrigation project should also be taken up.

Then there is the question of support price and the procurement price for the levy paddy; since many hon. Members already have referred to it, I do not want to repeat it. I support those points. There are two specific matters. The hon. Minister himself knows an area which is known for its hosiery products and when the DMK came to power they imposed a high sales tax on that product; with the excise duty and a high sales duty the hosiery industry had been adversely affected and they are unable to complete in the traditional markets in Calcutta and Bombay, where such a sales tax does not exist on hosiery products. Why is there no provision in the budget to give relief to these people? Why has not the hon. Finance Minister taken steps to set right the distortion that has come up in the economy of Tamil Nadu during the DMK rule? Perhaps it might mean cutting into something and mopping up certain revenues. I do not see any reference in his speech to the various arrears that are yet to be collected. All the mal-administration that is going on in the Sales Tax Department and in the Entertainment Tax Department, to which Mr. Viswanathan referred, should be set right immediately. We should get an idea of how much more money we can expect from these Departments. This is not considered; but you are only going in for the traditional things and you are not giving relief to these sections such as Ayurvedic practitioners, to those sections who are being penalised and being neglected and harassed by the erstwhile State Government. When you have dismissed the DMK Ministry for their acts of mal-administration, apart from all other charges, your first budget should at least reveal to us in what way you are going to overcome these distortions and mal-administration.

Lastly, I would like to emphasise once again on the great importance of setting up the Implementation Committees at all levels because it is those distortions that have come in the way of administration, because of those distortions that the atrocities are being committed by the police even today. The distortion is there in the Excise Department where in spite of the prohibition, a lot of bootlegging is going on and a lot of hanky-panky is going on, if I may use the phrase. To set right these things, you want our full co-operation. Fuller co-operation can only come through the setting up of those committees where you will have representatives of those organisations and parties which have supported the Emergency and the 20-point programme. Why do we support them? It is because we think it is correct and because of that we will also help in finding out the ways and means to get rid of the obstacles that are holding up the progress of Tamil Nadu. We will give our fullest co-operation to the positive propositions. There is no point of just having an Advisory Committee of the Members of the Parliament. We are all constituency-minded, if I may say

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

so. It is only at the grass root level that this can be done, because when you have those representatives who have their fingers on the pulse of the people every hour of the day, if you start with your Committees at this level, then certainly it will percolate and you will come with a positive proposition.

Thank you very much, Sir, for having given me an opportunity to speak and for whatever has been left out, I will write to the Minister and I hope he will try to do some further improvement on the Tamil Nadu budget.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I particularly appreciate the points made by the lady Member just now. I wish I had the time to go into the various details of all the financial aspects and also other administrative aspects in Tamil Nadu and be in a position to present a much more balanced budget, if I may use the word. Unfortunately, the time was short and I had to make the best of this short time I thought the first priority will have to be given, particularly in presenting the budget, to push up the development tempo. That is why within this short time, I tried my best to see that the plan investment figure was considerably increased from Rs. 177.0 crores to Rs. 201.0 crores. We have also tried to deploy this amount of Rs. 201.0 crores, particularly to the priority sectors. Some of the Hon'ble Members were kind enough to refer to my having been the Finance Minister for ten years in the erstwhile Madras State.

15.16 hrs.

[SHRI C. M. STEPHEN *in the Chair*]

A reference was also made to the formulation of the third plan in which I had the privilege of participating. In every plan—the first, the second and the third—we gave priority to power generation. As a matter of fact, as Finance Minister at that time, if I may recall the figures, at least one-third of the plan investment was in the power sector. So much so power was always in surplus and it was on that basis that the industrial development took place in that State. Unfortunately, after that Madras went into evil days and instead of continuously being surplus, it became one of the chronic deficit States in power. Sometimes that was even 100 per cent cut. But unfortunately the shortage was converted into a vested interest. With better management they could have managed with a smaller cut of 15 or 20 per cent, but the expert advice given was not heeded to. They squandered the resources in a few months and again there was a larger deficit of 40, 50 or 70 per cent. As soon as the advisers took over, we wanted that the State Electricity Board should be set in order. There are 1 lakh persons employed in the State Electricity Board and on assessment, it was found that 24,000 of them are surplus and not needed. They have used the Electricity Board for providing for their own men, whether their services were needed or not. Perhaps their services were needed elsewhere for their party purposes and they were employed in the Electricity Board. If that is the sort of administration we had, you can well imagine the consequences. It is a very technical subject and the Chairman of the State Electricity Board should have the competence to know the various technical and administrative aspects of power generation, transmission and distribution. We had a very distinguished man as the Chairman of the State Electricity Board there—Mr. Appadorai, who is even now an internationally recognised electrical engineer. After him, they started appoint-

ing the IAS officers. I have nothing against them, but if they were allowed to continue for a reasonable time to understand the technicalities and administer them, it would have been something. But there were 8 Chairmen in 9 years! If there was any complaint from any party man, the Chairman was removed. How can we have any worthwhile administration. One of the Chairmen was there for 2 years. So, the others must have been there only for one year or even less. Some Thambi went and complained to Anna and immediately the Chairman was changed! That seems to have been the pattern not only in the Electricity Board but in other cases also. It will be interesting to investigate why every Chairman was removed, but not here. I am sure in other forums it will be investigated. What is important now is to see that we are not starved for power in that State. Apart from political power, unless you have this power, you cannot have industrial development. That is why we have tried to give some importance to power generation in this Plan. As against Rs. 41 crores in 1975-76, we have allotted Rs 70 crores for 1976-77. Naturally, the resources for hydro-electric projects are very limited. That is why we are taking up this Pandiyar-Punnampuzha scheme. It is not that we are unmindful of the irrigation potential there, which can be made available to Tamil Nadu. I am sure that this scheme would not stand in the way of taking the water for irrigation. In fact, when I go to Madras, I shall go into it in greater detail and try to find out whether this hydro-electric project should be taken up immediately, or whether we should first negotiate with the Kerala Government. And I am sure the hon. lady Member would be of some use in that regard. I would try to see . . . . . (*Interruptions*) Of course, their help is always there; but more than that, the help of our hon lady Member is much more important. Therefore, I shall certainly try to look into this aspect and to find out as to how to deal with this situation. Then, irrigation is naturally another important aspect; and we were claiming that we have almost exhausted all the rivers.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: That is why I had preferred ground water.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I said, all the rivers; I did not say, ground water. But here and there, there were small rivulets on which also, during the DMK regime, they have constructed a few more irrigation projects and on that basis, the surplus, whatever surface water resources were available within the State, had already been exhausted.

SHRI K GOPAL. What about the Noyyal project?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: What about the modernisation of the canals?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: I am coming to that. Therefore, if we have to get, apart from utilizing to the best advantage—to which I shall presently refer—more water for irrigation purposes, it has to be done only on the basis of having the cooperation and help of the adjoining States, particularly of Kerala Apart from Pandiyar-Punnampuzha, I am told that there are quite a few other schemes. When a particular river is in a particular State, priority will have to be given to the requirements of that particular State. It is only about the surplus water that we can even dream of Therefore, on that basis, we should study whether any surface water could be diverted, as we did divert in the Parambikulam project which is one of the mighty projects where we have tunnelled the western ghats and diverted the west-flowing river towards the east, to

[Shri C. Subramanian]

irrigate thousands of acres. So, there also, for the purpose of completing some of the projects that are uncompleted, the small and medium projects, we have now given Rs. 21.4 crores as against Rs. 12 crores. In this, there is a significant sum allotted for the modernization scheme, modernization of the existing ancient ayacuts. The Kaveri delta scheme is one of the ancient ayacuts there, but unfortunately, it is linked with the Kaveri dispute. As a matter of fact, everybody should be interested in modernizing that system, so that more water would be available, but unfortunately even Mysore, i e. Karnataka had objected to the modernization programme, even though as lower riparians, we can certainly not affect the flow above us; but still, even this has been objected to. And, therefore, it is at a standstill Therefore, apart from taking to Kerala and trying to get fresh water, we will have to come to some agreement with Karnataka as quickly as possible. I am glad that the hon. Member Mr. Naik had made a very relevant point. Now that there are propitious circumstances, it should be possible for us to come to an agreement. As a matter of fact, the first statement I had made as the Planning Minister was in regard to these inter-State river disputes. We are fighting as if we are different nations. As a matter of fact, what does it matter if a few million acreage of water goes to one State or another? We will have to take a national look. If only we approach this from the national point of view—but in regard to the ayacuts which have already been developed it certainly cannot be stopped; that aspect will have to be kept in mind—and go into the merits of the dispute, I have no doubt that the three States concerned, viz Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka—Karnataka and Tamil Nadu being the major shares, but Kerala is also in the picture, because a portion of the waters of Kaveri passes through Kerala, at least tributaries go through Kerala also—will be able to find a meeting point. Therefore, we have to come to an agreement as quickly as possible and, on that basis, take up the modernisation scheme of the Kaveri Delta, for which the World Bank has already committed funds. Unfortunately, for the last six or seven years, even though funds have been committed by the World Bank, it has not been possible to take up the modernization scheme So, we have to pay some attention to this.

As I have already said, after dealing with the developmental aspects, which has to be done before the budget is finalised, naturally we are now engaged in removing the cobwebs that have come into existence in the administration. Unfortunately, as was pointed out by my colleague, Shri Alagesan, the whole system has got into disarray, to put it mildly, whether you take the executive or even the judiciary. We are in the very sad plight, shameful plight, that even the highest amongst the judiciary has to take leave, because there is some investigation against it. This is the state of affairs to which we have been reduced in a State which had the highest reputation with regard to efficiency on integrity of administration. A High Court, which had the highest reputation in the country, has been reduced to such a sorrowful plight The atmosphere in the academic institutions has been completely spoiled. So far as professional institutions are concerned, as had been pointed out by Shri Ravi, admissions etc have not been on the basis of merit, but completely on extraneous considerations, I need not say what those considerations are. Those matters are under enquiry and I am sure many of them would come into the open. In this process, the standard has been completely shattered.

Coming to the various developmental organs of the State, particularly cooperative institutions, I find that here were 8 Registrars of Co-operative Societies in 9 years. So, a series of transfers have taken place, because they did not toe the line. Anybody who does not toe the line has to be removed and somebody else has to be appointed. Today, the entire co-operative movement is in a mess I do not know how the Home Minister is going to deal with the situation, because it is his main responsibility to deal with the situation in the State I am glad he is present here. I am sure he would have been listening to the very interesting debate which has gone on.

The police administration has aslo been completely demoralised I have been given a list of transfers that have taken place at the district level, inspector's level and sub-inspector's level, on flimsy grounds, because somebody has complained against them, some party man has complained against them. This is how it has gone on I have a very interesting information in connection with the transfer of a police officer, which I am passing on to the House as an information There were two meetings organised in the same place The first meeting was by the ADMK and the second by the DMK It was found that there was less crowd in the DMK meeting. Since it was supposed to be the responsibility of the police to gather men for the DMK meeting and since they did not do that work properly, that police officer was immediately transferred!

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): A very classic example has been cited

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is how things have been done. Therefore, the officers have been completely frustrated. Still, I would like to pay a tribute to the officers belonging to the Tamil Nadu administration. Most of them are very talented men with great integrity. But when Government is functioning there, they have to do certain things under the orders of the Government. Therefore, I am sure many of them cannot be blamed because in a democracy whoever is in power is entitled to issue orders laying down policies, and it is the duty of the officials to implement those policies. So, even though some of those policies might have been wrong, certainly for that we cannot find fault with the officers. But I know there are some officers who were colluding with the administration, who were more loyal than the King, and they will have to be identified. Those who cannot be mended will have to be identified, and they will have to be weeded out.

Many complaints have been made. Hon Shri Kalyanasundaram was making some allegations, various Members are making allegations that the behaviour of some of the police officials is not tolerable even under President's rule I am sure there is bound to be room for complaint because the whole thing cannot change overnight, and we are in the process of seeing that the administration is put on its rails. Therefore, I would plead with them that they should not immediately jump to the conclusion that it is not possible for us to manage the situation and to mend matters. This requires a good deal of patient effort, and it will have to be done. It is easy to destroy a thing, but it is much more difficult and it is time-consuming to construct a thing. It is very easy to tamper with the administration, but to bring it back again to a certain level of integrity takes quite a long time and patient work. The Advisers are there. They are very well known officers, known for their efficiency, for their drive and for their integrity also, and I hope and trust that they would be able to take necessary action.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

The other point which the hon. lady Member made is certainly worth consideration Can the officers by themselves bring about this transformation, or should there be popular participation, people's participation, for this purpose? That will also have to be taken into account but at the same time I would like to strike a note of caution in this We should not again repeat what had happened during the DMK regime I hear some disturbing news that those who were going with red and black border towels are not going with tricolour towels and doing what was being done before Therefore political parties, particularly, in the present juncture will have to set up codes of conduct for themselves Otherwise, the same story will be repeated Removing just black and red and substituting it with tricolour is not going to bring about a new situation This we will have to keep in mind On this occasion I would like particularly to impress upon my own partymen that in this respect they should try to set an example Then certainly we can tell others that this is the restraint that we have put upon ourselves and, therefore, they should also put a restraint on their party members I hope and trust that particularly the hon Members coming from Tamil Nadu belonging to my party, will take this to their organisational level and see that we set an example for others to follow as far as this is concerned

The other question is about the Parliamentary Advisory body I am sure it would be set up soon, and I would plead with my colleague, the Home Minister who is here, that it should meet as early as possible, giving an opportunity for the hon Members to express their various points of view and also to ventilate the grievances. Naturally, the officers also would be present and that would be perhaps the beginning of popular participation. As to what should be done at the State and district level, perhaps we can discuss it in that body once it is constituted, and try to take some decision for the purpose of popular participation at every level, how it should be brought about. Particularly, at the present juncture, certain actions will have to be taken free from some constraints. So, by our popular participation those actions which are necessary should not be blocked. This is also something which we will have to be kept in mind, because popular participation means sometimes there may not be a unanimity of approach, that should not become a block for taking further action on this

Therefore, this is what I want to tell the hon Members that we have just made a beginning for this purpose seeing that things become better in Tamil Nadu The results cannot be achieved overnight But as far as I am concerned—not only because I am the finance Minister of India, but as a person belonging to Tamil Nadu—I want to give the hon Members an assurance in my personal capacity, that I shall try to do my best to see that Tamil Nadu regains its pre-eminent position among the States All the hon Members have expressed concern about Salem Steel Plant As a matter of fact, I do claim that this project started when I was in the Madras State Therefore I had some sort of attachment to this project This is now being considered at the highest level and the hon Members belonging to Tamil Nadu have gone and made representations to the Prime Minister also Let us hope that favourable decisions will be taken and those decisions will also be taken as early as possible Beyond that, I am sorry I am not in a position to give further assurance, as far as that is concerned I am also, apart from being a Minister, coming from Tamil Nadu I will also strive along with you to see that this project comes to fruition

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar): You join the deputation.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: But you should not be inhibited because you come from that State.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: But you think that I would like to take more time.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Neiveli.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is one of the projects under consideration. Perhaps that is the only source from which we could generate more electricity for the State. Therefore, that is also being looked into (*Interruptions*). Simply because I did not answer those things it does not mean that they are not being looked into.

I heard hon. Members referring to taxation proposals. They would not let me go without making a statement with regard to the taxation measures. We have carefully analysed the reactions to the Budget proposals in the Press, among various Associations and from the public in Tamil Nadu. I have also taken note of the comments expressed by Hon'ble Members on the floor of the House. Against this background, I have decided to make the following concessions

It has been represented that the increase in Motor Vehicles Tax on mofussil services is on the high side. This increase from 4 paise to 5 paise was made by the D.M.K. Government. Now, taking advantage of that, naturally this gives more money to the operators. I thought something should come to the Treasury. It is only on that basis that we have levied tax We have also made some calculations. We are only talking one-third of the extra money that they would be getting. But still having regard to what we have done for the Express Services, we have decided that the tax per seat per quarter on Mofussil Services will be reduced from the proposed level of Rs. 225 to Rs. 215. (*Interruptions*) Accordingly, the increase of Mofussil Services will be about 20 per cent as in the case of Express Services.

The proposed commercial crop cess on grapes, sugar cane, plantains, coconut, betelvines and turmeric will be reduced from Rs. 25 to Rs. 20 per acre. The proposed commercial crop cess on tobacco, chillies, irrigated cotton and irrigated groundnut will be reduced from Rs. 15 to Rs. 12.5 per acre.

The estimated loss in revenue as a result of these concessions will be about Rs. 2 crores in a year. The hon. Members will appreciate that these are substantial concessions considering the difficult financial position that we face in Tamil Nadu and the imperative need to find resources for increasing the increased Plan outlay of Rs. 201 crores in 1976-77.

I am sure, the hon. Members are aware of the threat which the DMK gave, not now, even much earlier that they would see no other Government will function which succeeds them. They have made it in a systematic manner, giving up as many resources to the revenues as possible and making as many commitments as possible for extra expenditure, not for developmental expenditure. Unfortunately, we are in that sorry state

Coming to prohibition, Rs 60 crores were being collected by the Government. These Rs 60 crores were given by the people apart from what they paid for liquor as such. What I am trying to collect, out of Rs. 60 crores only a paltry sum of Rs. 10 crores. Therefore, from the community which has been benefited to the extent of Rs. 60 crores, I am just trying to take only to the extent of Rs. 10 crores. I am sure, if we only make a proper assessment, something more also could be done But there is very little time for that. Perhaps, it will be the responsibility of somebody else to do it. I leave that responsibility to those who will be coming to power. I think, it is my duty to do the best for Tamil Nadu and, for developmental purposes, to have at least this amount of taxation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, I shall put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put all the cut motions, No. 1 to 25, to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Tamil Nadu to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against demands Nos. 1 to 57."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Tamil Nadu to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:—

Demand Nos. 1, 4, 9 to 12, 14 to 28, 30 to 39, 41 to 45, 48 to 53 and 55 to 57."

The motion was adopted

15.43 hrs.

TAMIL NADU APPROPRIATION BILL, 1976*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1976-77.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services o fthe financial year 1976-77."

The motion was adopted

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I introduce† the Bill I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 24-3-76.
†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.45 hrs.

TAMIL NADU APPROPRIATION (No. 2) *BILL, 1976

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1975-76.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1975-76."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I introduce† the Bill. I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1975-76, be taken into consideration"

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1975-76, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM. I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed '

MR CHAIRMAN. The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 24-3-76.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

15.47 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF GUJARAT

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): I beg to move:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 12th March, 1976 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat."

Sir, the Hon. Members would have had the opportunity of looking into the report of the Governor, which has been laid on the Table of the House. That report gives you an idea of what the situation was at the time of the formation of the Ministry under the leadership of Shri Babubhai Patel and how, on the 12th March 1976 the Government lost its majority and was defeated on the Floor of the House and, therefore the Government resigned. Now, the Janta Front Ministry resigned, following of course, as I have said, its defeat on the Floor of the Assembly and, though the Congress Party is the single largest Party in the State now and though some independent Members of the now dissolved KMLP and some other Independents are anxious to support a Congress Ministry, the Governor has said in his report that there is a fluid situation and he does not see the prospect of a stable Government being formed. Now, the State budget also for the 1976-77 has not been passed and, therefore, the immediate necessity is to have an authorisation of the expenditure from 1st April of this year. It is obvious that a situation had arisen when the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and, therefore, the Governor recommended action under Art. 356 of the Constitution, that is, the taking over of the administration by the President.

Sir, you will kindly understand and appreciate that, at the moment, in view of the report of the Governor and in view of what you and I also may know from the State of Gujarat, in the circumstances obtaining in the State, there is no alternative but to have President's rule in Gujarat. Therefore, I commend this Resolution to the acceptance of this august House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 12th March, 1976, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat."

Mr. K. C Halder.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the Proclamation issued in the name of the President of India suspending the Gujarat Assembly and the Resolution moved by the hon. Home Minister, Shri Brahmananda Reddy. I could clearly see a glaring contrast in the suspending of the Gujarat Assembly—contrast to the dissolution of the Tamil Nadu Assembly. The Congress leaders had high hopes of capturing power in Gujarat during the last elections, but all their hopes were belied by the victory of the opposition Janata Front there. The high hopes of the Congress leaders then turned into grave anger against the Gujarat Ministry. From that day onwards, the Gujarat Ministry had to face the Congress manoeuvres of defections. I am not going to have any brief for the Janata Front Government. My Party opposed both the Janata Front and the ruling Congress Party in the Gujarat elections. We were not bothered about winning some seats in an unprincipled way. We fought against these two. But that does not prevent me from accusing the Congress Party of using

undemocratic corrupt methods to pull down the Gujarat Ministry. Bribes were offered, warnings were given and all sorts of corrupt practices were practised to lure the MLAs from the Janata Front to the Congress Party.

We know that defection is an incurable disease of bourgeois-landlord class rule. Further, the people's interests are not served by substituting one set of bourgeois-landlord politicians for another set at the helm of affairs. We are conscious of the fact that only through consolidation and advancement of the left and democratic alternative way-out is to be found. The people have seen how this assessment of my Party has come true. How democracy is being subverted by the Congress Party in the country, everybody could see. The Government talks about peaceful existence of different systems in international sphere, but is not prepared to tolerate government by Opposition parties here in our country. We have seen how the Tamil Nadu Assembly was dissolved on the eve of the expiry of its term. The Central Congress Government which extended the life of the Lok Sabha and of the Kerala Assembly was bound to give reason for not extending the term of the Tamil Nadu Assembly, so, they suddenly performed a corruption drama and escaped from giving a proper reason. Were there not severe corruption charges against those who are at the helm of the affairs here at the Centre? Tonnes of papers containing grave corruption charges were sent to the President of India against some of the political high-ups here. But what happened to those charges? They were all sent to old paper merchants and corrupt persons are honourably promoted. Is this not a double standard? Is this not a biased action? One standard to opposition party and another standard to the ruling party. We want all those corruption charges to be enquired into whether it is Congress or other political parties and those found guilty to be punished.

The Janta Front tested its strength in the Assembly and resigned after its defeat. The Governor had sent his letter to the President of India stating that nobody could form the Government. But then why you have not dissolved the Assembly and announced elections. You want to organise some more defections from Janta Front and form your Ministry there. Is it not a double standard?

Then Congress which lost its monopoly of power in 1967 in several States at last brought under its control all these States. How could you achieve this great miracle? You have splitted the Left Front Governments in West Bengal, and Kerala. Everybody knew how you organised defections and pulled down Orissa Ministry, U.P. Samyukha Vidhayak Dal Ministry, Madhya Pradesh Ministry, and Bihar Ministry. You are deliberately delaying the passing of defections Bill because it will prevent the defectors, from coming to your side and now you may happily bring it because now you have to worry about defections from your side and you have practically achieved the target of defections.

So. Sir, our country is proceeding towards one party, one leader misrule. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Sir, I am very sure that the people of Gujarat will be extremely happy that they could get rid of the short regime of Janta Front. When we are discussing today about the fate of Janta Front Ministry, it is necessary to briefly go into the background in which this unholy alliance had to come into power. You may remember that there was a big agitation in Gujarat before the Janta Front was able to emerge into the horizon of Gujarat politics. That was the agitation called the agitation of Nav Nirman Samiti spearheaded by the students of Gujarat. It presents a classical case of the bankrupcy of the philosophy of Shri Jayaparkash Narayan and his socalled total revo-

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

lution, because one will remember that it was from the Gujarat agitation of Nav Nirman Samiti that Shri Jayaparkash Narayan himself got inspired in running a crusade against parliamentary democracy and against elected representatives of the people in this country. And what was the origin of that agitation? It was from the genuine grievances of the people. Because of the price rise, the hostel fee of the students of engineering college had gone high and against the price rise, the students of Gujarat led a genuine and legitimate agitation and it was a genuine agitation against the price rise. In that agitation, the discredited leaders, who were written off from the Gujarat politics for ever plunged into it. That is how, morarji Desai who was once rejected by the people of Gujarat in protest against the non-cooperation of the people had to take a fast in the State a decade ago.

16 hrs.

He emerged as a leader of the student community who were fighting against price-rise. One should not forget that the then Congress Chief Minister who later became the leader of the KIMLOP Party, Mr. Chimanbhai Patel... (*Interruptions*) If he has joined the Congress, God save the Congress. This Chimanbhai Patel, I should say, was a trigger-happy Chief Minister. I was there in Gujarat those days when the student agitation was going on and I have seen myself how brutally students were treated or were shot down in the streets without any justification by that Ministry led by Mr. Chimanbhai Patel. I should say that he was playing into the hands of Morarji Desai and his company and added fuel to the fire. Then, their demand became extremely political. Then they brought down the Ministry and then demanded the dissolution of the Assembly and the Assembly also was dissolved. Then started the whole drama which is now known everywhere. JP said, 'From Gujarat I got a new inspiration and try for a total revolution in Bihar, And then he threatened that he would lead an agitaion for the dissolution of the Parliament itself. Then, once for the dissolution of the Assembly the venerated leader, Mr. Morarji Desai, undertook a fast . . .

SHRI D. N. SINGH (Hajipur): Not for dissolution.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: And then for election again, he undertook a fast. Then election was held and it was held in an atmosphere surcharged with violence, violence which was created by everybody there. I was rather amused by the previous speaker who said that we are dist. interested in what happens there. Just now my CPM friend spoke. I was surprised. The CPM should have been concerned about the emergence of that kind of undemocratic forces in one part of the country. Anyway, in that atmosphere they could successfully mislead the people. The genuine discontent of the people was given a twist and they made capital out of it and they have betrayed the student community and came into power. But the people of this country had seen how unprincipled were the right reactionary parties in Gujarat. The parties which were shedding tears, rather crocodile tears in the days of the Navnirman agitation had no shame to form a Ministery when they had no majority, with the support of that gentleman who was personally responsible for unleasing terror against the student community there and his party, the KIMLOP Party and its leader, Mr. Chimmanbhai Patel. It was an opportunistic alliance and who were the people behind this opportunism? The people who spoke about Ahimsa and people who claim to be the true followers of Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress (O). They thought their policies are being vindicated and I remember here with what a great sense of jubilation they celebrated the coming in of the Janata front there. But with whom? With those forces on whose hands you could see the blood of Mahatma Gandhi, the RSS. It is a well-known fact and

nobody can deny it that though Congress (O) had more seats than Jana Sangh, it was a Ministry run by RSS and it was a Ministry run by Jana Sangh. It cannot be denied by anybody. And that kind of a Ministry and that kind of a coalition reversed the policies which were pro-people in Gujarat. I will take the example of land reforms. We have criticised that their land reform measures were not progressive enough but this Ministry which came into power in the name of the people, in the name of Janata, had reversed the whole course. It was a going back Their measures were pro-land. Everything did not end there. Then they formed what was called the People's Voluntary Corps or something like that. They made an organisation of the volunteers. Who was the core of it—the R S.S The whole administration was given on a platter to R.S S. Their people were recruited in a large number. Today one of the main responsibility of the Centre is to clean the augean stables where reaction is deeply entrenched in a vantage position and it has been done in a planned way. There was a master plan. Is it not a fact that in Gujarat they behaved as of emergency is not existing in this country, as if Gujarat is not a part of India? In that part of the country i e, in Gujarat, they have allowed R S S. to go scot-free They have allowed emergency not to be enforced effectively

I would like the Minister for Home Affairs to look into the case of Greek ships which were involved in bringing arms and guns at Kandla Port. The workers of the Kandla Port have informed the Government about it. I do not know whether the Home Minister knows about it or not Arms were smuggled from West Germany I would like to ask the Government, can it be dismissed as a matter of no importance? It is a matter of serious concern. It should be enquired into. It is becoming all the more important in the context of the dynamite case. What was this dynamite case? It is clear that there was a plan to manufacture dynamite in that sanctuary created by Janta Front, outside emergency where they have given protection to all kinds of leaders who are underground—the leaders of the right reactionary forces. It is reported that when these dynamites were tested, there were people, I do not want to name them, they were responsible people of responsible political parties who are underground today. They were there. These dynamites were not manufactured for fun's sake. These were to be sent to Banaras, Gujarat and Delhi. What for? It was their conspiratorial attempt to create anarchy and chaos in the country.

if somebody thinks that as R.S.S. is banned and therefore is not existing he is mistaken. They are lying low and they are trying to stage to come out at an appropriate time These arms were manufactured in Gujarat under the protection of the Government which claimed to be the Government of the people—Janta Front. This was a kind of unpatriotic, anti-national activity which was going on in that State. In such a situation, we welcome that that Government is no more there. I have certain apprehensions about the way things are happening in Gujarat. I would certainly like that popular Government should come into being in Gujarat. But the question is this Can it be done through horse trading? I doubt very much what they have in mind I am much worried about it. There is a peculiar political situation in Gujarat. The Congress Party which had a strength of 140 in the Assembly having 160 seats were thrown out and that happened at the time of the Nav Nirman Samiti's agitation. It is better that you do a little bit of heart-searching We know this that in the past in Gujarat the congress leadership had made all kinds of compromises, unholy compromises, with all sorts of undesirable elements with the only intention of somehow coming to power. That is why in Gujarat congress remained united while in other

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

parts of the country the congress party had undergone split. The splitting was based on certain principles. In Gujarat this painful process of split has not taken place. On the contrary the process of uniting all the radicals with all the reactionaries took place there. Such a strange combination has come to power with this majority there. This is what happened. Then we have seen the very strange spectacle of defection, the strange spectacle of Government working against its own party interests. All these things were witnessed by us in Gujarat. Today the Assembly is under suspended animation. What are you going to do about that Assembly? If you are thinking that there will be some more defection, some more people will be coming and joining the congress, so that you will get majority, I would like to tell you, you are entirely mistaken and you will be digging your own grave, if I may say so. You should be very careful about it. Here I want to make one suggestion from and on behalf of our party and it is this.

I wish to say that you should now involve all the democratic forces, all the leftist forces, in the matter of implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme with determination. You can do it now. But you cannot have a policy of untouchability if I may say so. You have necessarily got to involve all the like-minded people who are ready to work with you for the implementation of the 20-Point Programme. And, you have to take measures by which you will be able to stop the onward march of the forces of right reaction in Gujarat. I am afraid, some of the right reaction is within you, within your party itself. You have got to take bold action if you want your own existence in Gujarat. I don't know how you are going to do it. If you do not take prompt action I am afraid a situation will come when the history will repeat itself. But that should not happen.

Here I want to draw your attention to one important point. If under the President's rule you want to start a new beginning in Gujarat with the cooperation of all concerned, I ask you one question. Is it good to arrest the Members of the Communist Party?

I do not think it is good. In Gujarat, at the moment, as things stand today, the only reliable force with whom you can depend upon is the Communist Party of India. But, I am sorry to say that two of our State Council Members are put behind the bars by your Government after the President's Rule. I shall give you the names—they are: Comrades Babubhai Munshi and Dalawar Khan. They are the State Council Members of our Party. They are not unknown people in Gujarat. But, they are put behind the bars under MISA whereas the R.S.S. men are going scot free today without any trouble. But, with the CPI people you are behaving like this. I do not think that is a good indication.

Another strange thing which surprised us was this. In Ahmedabad City where Governor, Shri Viswanathan sits and rules, today, under the very nose of the Governor, the State Police had cooked up a case against one of our party workers who is alleged to be an 'anti-social element' and the police is after him. Is it not ridiculous? This is again a case which is not a good indication of the future to come. I am not saying that all those are done with the knowledge of Shri Brahmananda Reddy. This shows that in Gujarat Administration, today, there are people who are consciously moving in a direction and taking actions by which the democratic forces will stand divided there. You should be careful about these forces. You should be able to weed them out from the position where they are sitting today. If you do this and if you take measures by which the social base of fascism, social base of right reaction, the social base of R.S.S. and all that are put an end to, then only there is a good future for Gujarat. A very important measure in this direction is, I hope, the implementation of the 20-

Point Economic Programme in a vigorous manner. It would be possible only if you seek the cooperation of all the leftist and democratic forces in Gujarat. I hope you will consider this suggestion. If you do that, I hope that Gujarati people will have a brighter future and they will have a democratic and popular Government to look after their affairs in near future.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am coming from Gujarat and I welcome the President's Rule in the State of Gujarat. Generally, we, Gujarati people, are accustomed just to live in the climate of a popular Government. But, anyway, the Government in power—the Janta Front Government—was a very peculiar Government which had created a number of problems in the State of Gujarat. And that is why I welcome this President's Rule in the State of Gujarat. In comparison with the former Government, this Janta Front Government has miserably failed and this has created a number of problems in that state.

So far as Gujarat is concerned, we have got our own traditions and you know very well—the House is also aware of the fact—that Mahatma Gandhi was born in Gujarat and we have got the traditions of Gandhian philosophy. We all very well know what happened during the regime of Janta Front Government in the State of Gujarat. Everyone is aware of it. During the regime of the Janta Front Government in the Gujarat State there were a number of cases of violence. Not only that but during election days also, a number of cases of violence had taken place which were beyond the capacity of Government there to control. If I don't forget, the entire matter was brought to the notice of the hon. Home Minister, Shri Reddy. I think he also intervened at that time to see that the Government took some necessary steps just to curb the violence at the time of elections. Anyway, the Government miserably failed, they were not prepared to take notice of any directive given by the Central Government. So far as States are concerned, they are all functioning in their own way. But, at the same time, they are all expected to follow the guidance or directive given by the Central Government. During the regime of the Janta Front—if I don't forget it—they never bothered to have any guidance from the Central Government. Not only that. They were not also prepared to honour the verdict given by the Central leaders. Sir, ultimately that resulted into chaos and the Janta Front Government had to go out miserably. Sir, they were only about 86 members and unless they were 92 to 94 they were unable to form a Government in Gujarat. They formed this Government as some members of KMLP supported the Janta Front Government. Before and during the elections, we know, how they used to speak too much against KMLP members. They were not prepared to take the support of that party but there is a proverb in Gujarat—

जेनो साथ लेवो शोष नहीं है। इसका मतलब यह है कि जिस चीज की हमें जरूरत होती है, वह चाहे अच्छी हो या बुरी, उसको हम पसन्द करते हैं।

Sir, I very well know before elections so many leaders from Janta Front had declared that they would never like to form a Government with the support of ruling Congress and KMLP members. I think it was a great wonder for the people of this country that they formed Government with the support of KMLP members which they could not have done but anyway they wanted to come in power. Their aim was to rule and do something in the State of Gujarat only with power. We very well know, this Government ruler for about eight months and during this short period they have created a number of problems. Sir, if I give a review of their misdeeds of the entire period it will take a lot of time and, as such, I do not want to go into the details. The people of Gujarat were fed up with this Government. After

[Shri Natwarlal Patel]

this Government has gone, President's rule has been imposed. We always wish for popular Government in our State but anyway as there is no majority with any single party as such, the Assembly has been suspended for some time and let us hope in the near future there will be a stable Government in Gujarat. So far as the Congress party is concerned even during the regime of Janta Front Government in the panchayat elections we have won a number of seats That proves so far as Congress is concerned we are always in the hearts of the people of Gujarat and it has also proved wrong the propaganda of Janta Front Government that Congress has lost its image in the State of Gujarat

Sir, as I will be participating in the debate on the Demands for Grants tomorrow, I conclude by saying that we welcome President's rule in the State of Gujarat and it has given lot of relief to the people of Gujarat

16.34 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI *in the Chair.*]

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल (साबरकंठा) : सभापति महोदय, अभी मुझसे पहले जो सदस्य बोले हैं वह खुद पार्टी बदल हैं। यह मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहती हूं।

श्री नटवर लाल पटेल आप तो सबसे बड़ा पार्टी बदल बन गयी हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Natwarlal Patel, please don't interrupt.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Kindly control the member. What is this?

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: What I say is right You cannot threaten me on the floor of the House.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Kindly control him.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: The hon. lady should know what to speak in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Why do you interrupt so much?

मिस्टर नटवरलाल, लेडी बोल रही हैं, उन्हें बोलने दीजिए। मेहरबानी करके उन्हें अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल, आप मुझको एड्रेस करके बोलिए। आप मुझको एड्रेस कीजिए।

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल, हम अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं, हमें अपनी बात कहने दीजिए, हमारे जो दिल में आवे वह कहने दीजिए। (व्यवधान)

मैं यह बात कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारी जनता फ्रंट की सरकार, जनता मोर्चे की सरकार को किसी ने नहीं गिराया है। जब हमारी मेजोरिटी नहीं रही और हमारे पार्टी ने यह देखा तो उन्होंने रिजाइन किया। आपको मालूम है कि 11 तारीख को कांग्रेस के एक सदस्य ने हमारे एक सदस्य के ऊपर दबाव डाला और लाबी में उसे ले गये, एक महिला के कमरे में उसे ले गये। उन्होंने विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष को चिट्ठी लिखी, जिसकी कापी मेरे पास है, कि यह लोक हम पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं, हमको संरक्षण दीजिए। ऐसे आपके काम हैं। इस तरह से आपने वहां किया है।

हमने किमलोप से कोई सौदा नहीं किया। उन्होंने अपने आप हमें समर्थन दिया। वहां तीन दिन तक गवर्नर ने हमारी सरकार बनने नहीं दी। जनता मोर्चे की सरकार तीन दिन तक नहीं बनी और जब चीफ मिनिस्टर ने जाकर कहा कि वह सरकार बना सकते हैं तब भी कोशिश यही रही कि हमारी सरकार न बने। बाद में उन्हें मानना पड़ा।

हमने तो किमलोप से कोई सौदा नहीं किया मगर आप लोग आज कर रहे हैं।

जाकर उनके अखबार ले लिखते हैं। कांग्रेस के अखबार वहां बंद और हम लोगों को भड़काने की कोशिश की। जो कुछ हुआ वह हम सब देख रहे हैं। आपकी तो सारी बात अखबार में आ जाती है, हमारी बात अखबार में नहीं आती। यह आपकी सेंसरशिप का नमूना है।

मैं आपको सेंसरशिप के बारे में और बताऊं। मोरारजी भाई के जन्म दिन की दो तस्वीर पेपर में छापने के लिए दी गयी, सेंसर ने कहा, यह तस्वीर नहीं देनी चाहिएं। हमने यह लिखने को कहा—"शाश्वत तपस्या सत्ता से बढ कर है।" यह हेडिंग सेंसर को पसन्द नहीं आया। यह तो सही बात है कि सत्ता से तपस्या बढ कर ही होती है। तपस्या का ज्यादा जोर होता है। आपका सेंसर अखबार में कुछ भी नहीं आने देता है। मैं रोज जाकर गुजरात के अखबार लाइब्रेरी में पढती हूं। उनमें हमारी कोई बात नहीं है।

बडौदा की बात जब हमारी सरकार ने सुनी तो उसको पकडा। आप कहते हैं कि हमारा ही नाम अखबार में आये .... (व्यवधान)

श्री कृष्णचंद्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : आप सही बात बोलिए। (व्यवधान)

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: She never interrupted the members who were speaking from the other side. Why is it that they do not allow Kumari Maniben Patel to speak? I would request you to kindly control them.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): He is trying.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: But they are flouting the orders of the Chair.

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल : आज भी कांग्रेस पार्टी की यही स्थिति है। इस तरह का व्यवहार करना आपकी स्थिति है। उसको हम देख रहे हैं। मैं यही कहना चाहती हूं कि मोरारजी सिद्धान्तवादी हैं, गांधीजी द्वारा बताए गए सिद्धान्तों में उनका अटूट विश्वास है और वही आज एक ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो गांधी जी द्वारा बताए गए सिद्धान्तों पर चल रहे हैं, उनका पालन कर रहे हैं। आपकी इच्छा यह है कि उनको इस तरह से लोकप्रिय न होने दिया जाए, उनको लोकप्रियता नहीं मिलनी चाहिए और किसी तरह से उनको खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं समझती हूं कि जितना भी दबाव आप उन पर डालते जाते हैं उतनी ही उनकी लोकप्रियता बढती जाती है। यह लोकप्रियता केवल गुजरात में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे भारत में बढती जा रही है।

कई तरह का गलत प्रचार भी उनके बारे में किया जा रहा है। यह कहा जाता है कि उन पर सत्तर रुपये रोज आप खर्च करते हैं। कैसे आप सत्तर रुपये खर्च करते हैं मैं नहीं जानती हूं। इतना तो आप भी खर्च अपने खाने पर नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप भी इतने का खाना सारे दिन में नहीं खा सकते हैं। वह क्या खाते हैं? सारे दिन में डेढ किलो दूध या दही, बीस काजू और एक सेब। इस पर कितना खर्च होता है आप हिसाब लगा लें। आप कह सकते हैं कि उनको रेस्ट हाउस में रखा गया है, उनके लिए पुलिस रखी गई है। अगर ऐसी बात है तो यह आपकी गलती है। क्यों आपने उनको वहां रखा है और क्यों पुलिस रखी है। उन्होंने थोडे ही कहा है कि यह सब खर्च आप उन पर करो। उन्होंने थोडे ही कहा है कि आप उनको वहां रखो। आप कह सकते हैं कि वह कहीं भाग न जाए। वह भागने वाले नहीं हैं। वह कम्युनिस्ट नहीं हैं जो भाग जाएंगे। वह ऐसी बातें नहीं करते हैं और न ही इनमें विश्वास करते हैं। वह रुपये

[कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल]

गांधीवादी हैं। आफिशली उनकी चिट्ठी मिलती है तब वह उसका जवाब देते हैं। आप उनको किसी तरह से खत्म करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वह खत्म होने वाले नहीं हैं।

आपने गांधी जी के नवजीवन प्रेस पर छापा मारा। उनके वह ट्रस्टी है। आपने बताया तक नहीं कि आपने तलाशी ली है। आपने यह छापा नवजीवन प्रेस को बदनाम करने के लिए मारा। सत्तर-अस्सी पुलिस वाले साढे नौ बजे से डेढ़ बजे तक वहां रहे, उन्होंने उसको रेड किया, तलाशी ली लेकिन उनके कुछ हाथ नहीं लगा। नवजीवन प्रेस जो करेगा खुला करेगा, छिप कर कुछ नहीं करेगा। छिपी चीज हम नहीं करेंगे। वह गांधी जी का प्रेस है। उसके अध्यक्ष मोरारजी भाई है। वहां कोई इस तरह के काम कैसे करेगा। गांधी जी के बारे में साहित्य वहां से प्रकाशित होता है। गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों को उन्होंने अपने सामने रखा है और उन पर वे चल रहे हैं। गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों के विरुद्ध वे कोई भी चीज नहीं करते और न ही छापते है। इस तरह से आपने उनको बदनाम करने की कोशिश की है।

जैसे ही जनता मोर्चे की सरकार को पता चला कि बड़ौदा से डायनामाइट भेजा जा रहा है उसने कार्यवाई की और दोषियों को पकड़ा। आपने नहीं पकड़ा। वहां की सरकार ने पकड़ा है। वहां की पुलिस ने पकड़ा है। वहां की सरकार ने नहीं कहा कि इस आदमी को न पकड़ो। जो भी दोषी है उसको पकड़ने के लिए वहां की सरकार से कहा था। ऐसे ही कालतू पकड़ना हो तो मुझे भी पकड़ कर ले जाओ, मैं तैयार हूं। आप का राज है। इसमें दूसरा इसके विपरीत कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। कल आप हम को पकड़ कर ले जाएंगे इसका कोई खतरा नहीं है। बल्कुल हो, हो पकड़ लो, कोई हर्ज नहीं है। अगर आपकी लोकप्रियता बढ़ रही है और आप जनता में लोकप्रिय हैं तो आप अपनी बात के साथ साथ दूसरों की बात को भी अखबार में आने दो। दूसरों की बात आप आने नहीं देते हैं। फिर कहते हैं लोग हमारे साथ हैं। आपने साथ लोग हैं तो क्यों आप डरते हैं। क्यों वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर की बात आने नहीं देते हैं अखबारों में? आप कहते है कि जनसंघ के लोग, आर० एस० एस० के लोग बुरे हैं, उनके साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखना चाहिये। लेकिन अब तो वे आपके यहां आ रहे है। आपके यहां आते ही वे—तुरन्त प्रगतिवादी हो गए हैं। यह रीति है आपके काम करने की।

बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की बड़ी चर्चा की जाती है। इसके अन्तर्गत वहां सब से अच्छा काम हो रहा है। आपने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का नारा लगाया है। लेकिन आपके इस नारे से पहले ही वहां इसके अनुरूप काम हो रहा था। लेकिन आप तो यह चाहते हैं कि कहा जाए कि दिन में अगर बारह बजे हैं और आप कहें कि नहीं रात है तो दूसरे भी यही कहें कि हां रात है, तो ऐसी बात हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। जो सही बात है वही हम कहते हैं। आप कितना भी वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर को बदनाम करना चाहें वह बदनाम नहीं होंगे। लोग उनको चाहते हैं। जनता में बड़े लोकप्रिय हैं। वह सिद्धान्त वाले हैं। जिस तरह से आप जबर्दस्ती अपनी तरफ लोगों को करना चाहते हैं और आपने प्रयत्न किए हैं, वैसा हम नहीं करते हैं। मेरे पास चिट्ठी भी है कि किस तरह से आपने लोगों के साथ जबर्दस्ती की है, किस तरह से आप उनको ले गए हैं और उनको रोके रखा है। हम रोकते नहीं हैं। ले जाना हो तो ले जाओ। आपने तरह तरह का दबाव उन पर डाला है। आप इस ढंग को चलाना चाहते हैं तो चलाएं। हम नहीं ऐसा करना चाहते हैं। आप इस तरह से शासन चलाना

चाहते हैं तो चलाएं। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ने ऐसा नहीं किया और न करना चाहते थे। डेमोक्रेसी में उनका पटूट विश्वास है। जैसे ही वह हार गए उन्होंने त्यागपत्र दे दिया।

दलबदल के बारे में कानून आप अभी तक नहीं लाए। क्यों नहीं लाए। आपकी यह जो प्रोमिस है दल बदल कराने का यह पूरा करना है। इसके बाद जब आपको फुर्सत मिलेगी आप लाएंगे। अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो चुनाव होगा और देखा जायेगा। यह आपका धन्धा है, हम नहीं जानते हैं क्या?

मैंने माना था कि राज्य-सभा के अन्दर जो नये सदस्य आने वाले हैं, उनका चुनाव होगा, मगर आपने देखा कि बिना चुनाव के, हारे हुए लोग आ गये हैं। सब आपने शुरू कर दिया है।

आज हम रोज अखबारों में पढ़ रहे हैं, जिन लोगों को आपने कहा था कि पार्टी में नहीं लेंगे अब आप सब पार्टी वालों को ले रहे हैं। इतना ही ही आपने सब तोड़फोड़ कर लिया है। अहमदाबाद कार्पोरेशन में दो आदमी की मैजोरिटी थी और आप उनको तोड़कर ले गये लेकिन फिर भी कहते हैं कि हम ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। यही आपका धन्धा है। वे ऐसे ही मिल गये, हमने कोई द्वेष-भाव नहीं रखा, हमने समझा कि नहीं बदलेंगे लेकिन वे बदल गये। मैं तो उस वक्त बोली नहीं लेकिन मुझे पहले से ही दोनों आदमियों पर शक था। वे चुनाव में खड़े रहे, चुनाव में हमने देखभाल रखी नहीं। कितने ही लोग राइजिंग सन को पूजने वाले होते हैं, ये भी उनमें से ही हैं। तो उन्होंने वह धंधा किया।

मैं क्या कहूं, आप मानते हैं कि वहां बहुत लोग राजी हैं। आप जाइये, और देखिये कि कितने लोग राजी हैं। बहुत से सदस्यों ने मोरारजी भाई की बदनाम किया है कि उन्होंने जबरदस्ती विधान-सभा को निकाला। विधान-सभा को उन्होंने नहीं निकाला, विधान-सभा तो अपने पाप से निकल गई। नवयुवकों ने जो आन्दोलन किया था, उसमें जो हिंसा थी, उस हिंसा को निकालने के लिये मोरारजी भाई ने उपवास किया था। मोरारजी भाई ने अपने को जमाने के लिये उपवास नहीं किया है। आप जरा दो-चार दिन उपवास करके देखिये, आपको समझ में आयेगा कि उपवास क्या होता है और किस तरह से होता है। इस तरह से आप बराबर आन्दोलन चलाये हैं कि मोरारजी को सब तरह से बदनाम करें। आप जितना ही बदनाम करेंगे उतना ही वह चढ़ते जायेंगे। मैं कहती हूं कि गुजरात में सबसे अच्छा काम हो रहा था सब लोग राजी थे, आम जनता राजी थी। आपके पक्ष के सदस्य भी कोई भूलचूक नहीं निकाल सकते थे। कोशिश तो बहुत की थी उन्होंने लेकिन हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ने अपने लोगों को नाराज करके ऐसा काम किया कि कोई गड़बड़ की बात नहीं हुई और किसी को कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं करने दी। पर आपकी पार्टी वालों ने कोशिश की और वे सफल हो गये, और उनको निकालने में सफलता पाई। इसमें हम दुःख नहीं है। जैसे ही मुख्य मंत्री ने देखा कि उनकी मैजोरिटी नहीं है, वह हट गये, नहीं तो कह सकते थे कि दो दिन के बाद देखेंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया।

आज भी आपके गवर्नर कहते हैं कि अभी फ्लुइड स्टेट है, क्योंकि उनको भरोसा नहीं है। जो आदमी आज इधर आ गये हैं वह उधर भी जा सकते हैं। हम तो वह धंधा करने वाले हैं नहीं, जिसको जाना हो जाये, जिसका पकड़ना हो पकड़ो। मगर मैं कहती हूं कि बड़ौदा के अन्दर आपका कथन गलत है। हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने, जनता मोर्चे की सरकार ने, उनको जैसे ही पता लगा, तुरन्त पकड़ लिया। आप खानवी से पूछिये कि क्या ऐसा नहीं है? क्या किसी को ऐसा कहा है कि उनको मत पकड़िये, किसी के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि इसे मत पकड़िये। (व्यवधान)

[कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल]

महात्मा गांधी को जितना मैं जानती हूं, उतना आप नहीं जानते हैं। (व्यवधान) आप क्या जानते हैं, महात्मा गांधी जी को जितना मैं जानती हूं, मैं उनके पास पली हूं, मैं ज्यादा जानती हूं, आप क्या जानते हैं। हम जबान देकर बदलते नहीं है, आप बदल जाते हैं। (व्यवधान) बीच में बारबार गड़बड़ करते हैं। ऐसे शक्ति दिखाने से आपको कुछ ज्यादा मिलेगा नहीं। क्या आप समझते हैं कि आपको मिनिस्ट्री मिल जायेगी? नहीं मिलेगी, इंदिरा जी होशियार हैं, वह आदमी देखकर मिनिस्टर बनाती हैं, मिनिस्ट्री नहीं मिलेगी आपको। आप गुजरात के बारे में सही बात नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मेरी बातों को सुनकर आपको जलन हो रही है। हम जानते है कि पंचायत के चुनावों में कितने लोगों को उठा उठा कर ले गये थे। (व्यवधान) आप को सही बात सहन नहीं होती है, इसलिए आप को बुरा लग रहा है। हम प्राइम मिनिस्टर के विरुद्ध भी कहेंगे और गृह मंत्री के विरुद्ध भी कहेंगे। यह हमारा अधिकार है। भले ही आप उसको अखबार में न छपने दीजिए, लेकिन हमारे दिल में जो कुछ है, वह सब हम कहेंगे।

आज गुजरात के सब लोग दुखी है। कि हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर को इस तरह से जाना पड़ा। जिस दिन वह गये, उस दिन मैंने कहा था कि आज रात को वह बेचारे आराम से सोयेंगे। वह रात के दो बजे तक काम करते थे और फिर सुबह चार बजे उठ कर काम करने लगते थे। वह मोटर में भी काम करते थे। उन्होंने एक फाइल भी बाकी नहीं रखी। गुजरात में इतना अच्छा शासन चल रहा था, लेकिन आपको वह सहन नहीं होता था, क्योंकि आप शासन में नहीं थे। आप दो आदमियों को पैसा दे कर ले जाने में सफल हो गये।

सब जानते हैं कि आपने पंचायत के चुनावों में कितना पैसा खर्च किया और कितने लोगों को भगा भगा कर ले गये। देहात में गरीब आदमी रहते हैं। वहां हरिजनों की प्रजा और आदिवासी भी होते हैं। आप ये सब बातें जानते है, लेकिन आपको बुरा लगता है किये बातें बाहर क्यों आती हैं।

मुझे यही कहना है कि आपको जो करना है, वह कीजिए। हमें कोई दर्द या दुख नहीं है। लेकिन आप सही बात कहें, तो अच्छा होगा। आप गलत बात न कहें।

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) Sir, I rise to support this resolution. By the events in Gujarat ending up with the dismissal of the Ministry and imposition of President's rule there, the curtain has been drawn for the time being on a tragic melodrama in the political map of India It is necessary that the democratic forces in the country draw certain lessons from Gujarat The anti-Congress sections in the country had evolved their strategy on the pattern of what happened in Gujarat and the succession of events was portrayed vividly before us by Shri Chandrappan. I do not want to add to it But I want to emphasise one thing: There have been UF governments in different parts of the country. Some have succeeded and some have fallen. If a comparison is made, one thing will emerge. Whichever UF government was formulated on the basis of anti-ism rather than on a positive basis has cracked and fallen. Whichever UF government has been formed on the basis of a positive programme has survived the attack of all forces against it. In Kerala and West Bengal when UF governments were formed on the basis of anti-Congressism, they could not sustain themselves. Cracks developed in the United Front itself; and the Government fell. This had happened in Kerala and in West Bengal. And that

has happened in Gujarat also, whereas to-day in Kerala, there is a united front, not of like-minded parties, but of parties who were wedded to certain programmatic arrangements and not wedded to negativism, but to positivism. Therefore, the Government there, in spite of the fact that it is composed of parties which are not like-minded, remains solid and it is carrying on. In Gujarat, the Government that was formed, was on the basis of a negative platform. It was not a positive platform at all. And the struggle that started it, was alluded to by Mr. Chandrappan—the Navnirman Samiti and the subsequent events. It was on a negative slogan and not on a positive slogan. It had started all sorts of vicious forces in the country Subsequently, the present government came in. It was very amusing to hear the hon Member from Congress (O) speaking about defection and all the rest of it. How did this government come into existence? Was it on its inherent strength? No, but on borrowed strength Borrowed strength from whom? Borrowed from KMLP. But for that party's support, the government obviously had no majority there. Relying on that support, they had formed a government on a bare-faced anti-Congressite slogan Nothing positive at all. Subsequently the government has cracked up (*Interruptions*) Whoever fashions a government or its programme on negativism, whether it be Congress or any other party, will meet the same fate; and I have no doubt about it. This is the lesson which has got to be drawn. The Government has fallen rightly, and the Assembly has been kept under suspended animation Now, Mr Chandrappan had made two observations to which I have to advert. He cautioned us, or the Government against my party forming a government there He spoke about defections and all the rest of it. Personally, I am not a person who contributes to the allergy about defection. I don't understand it. I am not expressing the party's point of view. I am expressing my personal point of view. Our democracy is not based on parties. Every person contests. Of course, he contests on a party ticket. Subsequently when events develop in a particular fashion, if he feels that the forces or the people are by and large taking a particular course, it is conceivable that he changes his stand; and a new orientation can possibly take place. It is no use condemning it as a defection and saying that once an election takes place, that is the end of it, and that no more of permutations and combinations can take place. It is not applicable in all the situations. To-day, the Congress in Gujarat has majority. If the Congress Party wants, it can form a ministry. It is not forming a Ministry. But I don't agree to the proposition that Mr. Chandrappan had spelt out, that until we go to the electorate, we should not form a government. It will be a proposition which will be suicidal and, accordingly, it will not be good. The moment the government, or the Central Government feels, or the Congress party or the High Command feels that a situation has arisen in which a stable government can be formed, it will be a betrayal of the people, if such a government is not formed, and it will be a letting down of the people, if in spite of the majority that we can possibly command, sizeable, substantial majority that we can possibly command and if in spite of our conviction that we can give a stable government to the State, we throw them into the cauldron of the elections again That is not an easy matter at all. The Gujarat people have suffered enough. They have suffered during the rule of the Nav Nirman Samiti. They suffered after that. Then the elections took place. Then this Government forced upon itself this situation, it stewed in its own juice. Merely because this has happened, to throw the people again to face an election will not be a correct proposition. Therefore, the advice which Shri Chandrappan gave cannot be accepted for the face value, and I would strongly urge upon the Government not to be led away by the populist slogan. We have got to be realistic and concerned about the people.

The real question is whether you

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

are confident about the stability. It is not material how this MLA behaved or that MLA behaved. So long as the popular wave is in suport of a particular government, so long as the atmosphere is in support of a particular set up, so long as that happens, the stability of the Government will stand assured. When the wave goes against, then the Government will get rocketed up and instability will increase. Therefore, let us not judge the possibility of stability on the character of the person, who may be giving support, or who may not be giving support. That is not the basis on which popular governments are formed.

Secondly, he was speaking of like-minded parties. I am emphatic in saying that no two parties can be like-minded. If they are like-minded, they should be one party and not two parties. There are two parties, because they are not like-minded and there are differences in approach, philosophy and strategy. It is because of these differences that there are two parties, and not one. Therefore, to say that there are two parties which are like-minded is a contradiction in terms. The mere fact that they are two parties shows that there are differences between them.

Shri Chandrappan said that in the Congress there are reactionary people, which means that in the Congress there is a section of people whom they accept as progressives. Let this exercise not be carried too far. They are trying to drive a wedge between progressives and reactionaries. They are wooing the progressives and condemning the reactionaries. That sort of strategy will not work. The Congress is a great movement. It is mass movement. In the dynamism of the movement, people come together and move forward. There is no question of somebody being reactionary and somebody being progressive. The Congress is a single solid whole, and this single solid whole, motivated and actuated by its philosophy, goes ahead. If you are going to stop to find out who exactly is a reactionary and who exactly is a progressive, it is a divisive strategy which we are wise enough to see, detect and stand guard against. That is all I have to say about this strategy of theirs.

Shri Chandrappan said that somebody belonging to his party was arrested in Ahmedabad under the MISA. Let him not make the proposition that whoever is in CPI is good and whoever is not in CPI is bad. Shri K. Viswanathan is the Governor. Knowing his antecedents in Kerala, I hope Shri Chandrappan will concede that he is a progressive man. I am sure Shri Chandrappan will not dub him as a reactionary or fascist. If somebody has been arrested under MISA, we have to look into his character and antecedents and consider whether they merit or warrant his protective custody, not merely because somebody belongs to some political party. If some information comes into the possession of Government which make them suspect a person, then that particular person has to be guarded against. To say that a particular person should not be touched because he holds a particular flag is a dangerous philosophy. As you know, even responsible Congressmen have been arrested under the MISA

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN. We call those people reactionary.

SHRI C M STEPHEN Belonging to a party cannot be accepted as a talisman. Everyone has to be screened. The very fact that the Governor has found it necessary to arrest those people must be a sufficient ground to make a searching examination whether those persons deserve protection. That, I think, is the correct approach and not the other way round. That is all that I have got to say.

As I said, the curtain has been drawn on a tragic drama. The dawn is here again and let us hope there will be sunshine and that democracy will stand sustained in Gujarat. I support the resolution.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion. In fact, there was not much need for any big discussion in this matter. This is a clear case where the Government of the day lost its majority on the floor of the House on an important Demand and resigned. The Governor feels that the situation is fluid and that it is too early just now to ask any particular leader to form a Government. Therefore, he says that it has become necessary that President's rule is promulgated in that State. In the circumstances, there is hardly any scope for controversy except to indulge in some political bouts.

I am thankful for the very valuable support I got from my Deputy Leader, Mr. Stephen, and from my hon. friend Mr Patel, though he crossed swords with the lady, and from the CPI Member, Mr. Chandrappan.

It was obvious to anybody and everybody that this Janata front Government which was formed in Gujarat out of a sort of amorphous combination of certain parties without any ideology or programme, with the strength that they were having at that point of time, would not last long. Of course, it was rightly said, and Mr. Chandrappan has also said it here, that the Chief Minister, Mr. Babubhai Patel, was under constant pressure from the Jana Sangh group in the Legislature. Though Maniben may think that it was a very good Government, the people of Gujarat and particularly the Members of the Assembly thought otherwise, and so the Government was defeated.

Mr. Chandrappan has said that the people are extremely happy that they got rid of the Janata Front Government. He said it was an unholy alliance and an unprincipled association of parties bound to end in disaster.

SHRI D. N. SINGH (Hajipur): Just as CPI and Stephen's party in Kerala.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Mr. Stephen has explained to you how the Kerala Government, though a coalition Government of certain parties, was able to survive more than five years without any hitch because they stand by certain programmes and principles.

Mr. Halder has said that double standards have been employed. It is wrong to say so because there is no comparison between the extension of the life of Parliament and the proposed extension of the life of the Kerala Assembly with that of Tamil Nadu. The portion in regard to Tamil Nadu has been explained on the Floor of this House earlier and today also, the Finance Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam while replying to the debate has explained why it had become necessary for that Government to go. (*Interruptions*) We have said sufficiently enough about it. I know Mr. Bhattacharya cannot be convinced by my arguments. I presume that. Therefore, I should not make an attempt to convince him. (*Interruptions*).

17.00 hrs.

Now, As Mr Patel has said the Government, in the discharge of its functions towards the people of Gujarat had miserably failed and not been able to give or provide security even during elections or during Panchayat Elections. A combination of several factors had thus led to the disillusionment of the people in the functioning of the Janata Front Ministry and therefore it failed.

I do not know what Mr. Chandrappan has said with regard to the formation of the Ministry, or what future Government he has in view. Of course, Mr. Stephen has made some practical suggestions with regard to the future in Gujarat. However that be, my friend, while he was talking about KMLP Members, he was saying that "Do not be in a haste". But you must remember that Janata Front posture prior to the election was, "we will have no truck with the KMLP; that we will not touch them with a pair of tongs". But as a party, as a KMLP Party, they took their assistance. Otherwise, they

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

would not have been able to form the Government.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampur): As you have taken help from the Muslim League in Kerala. Why do you forget that?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Why are you going to something in Kerala which happened in 1950, that is, 20 years ago? (*Interruptions*). The point I am wishing to submit is that the Janata Front, though they had denounced the KMLP Party, said that they had nothing to do with them and they were even afraid of talking openly with them, have taken their assistance. But now the KMLP has been dissolved. There is no KMLP today. There are only individual members. Therefore, we do not know how they behave. That is a different issue altogether. We are not on that point just now. My only submission is that after all....

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The Janata Front was supported by KMLP unconditionally. The Janata Front has never asked for support. It was on their own that the KMLP had supported it unconditionally. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: Our real history is there. Our ex-Chief Minister Babubhai Patel had gone to meet Chimanbhai Patel, so, that was within the knowledge of everybody. He asked for support and the support was given in the name of unconditional support. They could not have formed Government if they had no support from KMLP Members. The support was asked for. It was absolutely wrong to say that, it was not asked for.

DR. KAILAS: Taxes worth Rs. 62 crores were withdrawn by the Chief Minister from the budget proposals under the pressure from the KIMOLOP. This is how the Ministry was working.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The resolution was passed at a meeting presided over by the Central Minister Shri Prabhudas Patel that these taxes should be reduced or withdrawn, and it is one of the factors.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: To have too frequent elections is not democracy. Of course, you should go to the people. Whenever necessary, you should take the mandate of the people. But hardly nine months are over when the elections in Gujarat took place. Therefore, we will have to see the interests of the people of Gujarat. What I am saying is that the interest of the people of Gujarat is the overriding factor in the consideration of the future administration of Gujarat.

SHRI P. M MEHTA: The Chief Minister has said that he will cooperate if the popular Government is formed. They will sit in the Opposition but will cooperate with the popular Government.

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: When the Government is formed .

SHRI P. M. MEHTA. You can form the Government today.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: When the Government is formed, if the Opposition, the main Opposition party, gives support or promises support, it is a good thing. It is all right. I am not refusing any support. But we will have to see what type of support it will be; what kind of support it will be. It should not be the embrace of Dhritarashtra. Therefore, we have to see many things and the situation then.

Now, it has become our duty to see that the 20-point programme is implemented honestly and sincerely by the Advisers and others in the Gujarat administration. It shall be our special effort to devote sufficient attention to the development of Gujarat State. Necessary action is being taken by the administration to correct whatever bad has crept in and also to see that they give a clean administration to the State.

DR. KAILAS: No shelter to the smugglers should be given now as was given during Front Ministry.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Of course. One other thing which has been mentioned by Mr. Chandrappan is that a ship with arms has been seen at Kandla port. I have checked up again. It does not seem to be true.

I thank the hon. Members for participating in this debate. I will give full consideration to all the suggestions made by them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 12th March, 1976 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat."

The motion was adopted.

17.09 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL'S (DUTIES, POWERS & CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE AND COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL'S (DUTIES, POWERS & CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the discussion on Item Nos. 19 and 20. Shri Samar Mukherjee....not present; Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"This House disapproves of the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1976) promulgated by the President on the 1st March, 1976."

Why I move this Resolution disapproving the Ordinance?

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Opposition for opposition sake.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Not at all. You were sometimes a civil servant. You must know what is what. You first hear me and then reply. My first point is this. The ordinance was promulgated on the 1st March, and we met on the 8th March. You could have waited for another seven days and got the Bill passed after the House had met on the 8th March. So, as we have seen in another case also this Government has now adopted the practice of ruling by ordinances. The House was to meet within only a week; so what was the hurry? We met on the 8th March, and now it is 24th March and if, in the meantime, you had really felt urgency in the matter, you could have brought up a Bill and passed it. So, my contention is that it was absolutely unnecessary to bring in an ordinance in the matter, and I oppose it.

Coming to the Bill itself, you will find from the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill (No. 45 of 1976), in the second para that the President, in respect of the accounts of the Union may, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General, by order relieve him from the responsibility of compiling the accounts of any particular service or Department of the Union. My point is, have you really consulted the Comptroller and Auditor-General and, if so, what is his reaction? That must be known to us before giving our sanction to this sort of Bill. So, I would request the Hon. Lady Minister at least to clarify why there is a hide and seek policy in the matter. The suspicion naturally arises that the Government is becoming more and more authoritarian in all respects. They are now after the Judiciary, to curb its power. They have already curtailed the power of Parliament and now, whatever scope is there for the Auditor-General to bring out the lacunae or lapses in the matter of finances of different Ministries, that chapter is now going to be closed. So,

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

I say that this is offensive—politically offensive—so far as this Bill is concerned. If you are honest, you should place in detail what is the actual position. It may be that the volume of work has increased but, in the meantime, I hear that the Tele-communication Accounting work was separated from Audit Department and transferred to the P&T Department as early as 1968. What is the result of this transfer? Has it improved efficiency in accounting, expeditious settlement of claims and economy in expenditure? It appears that a working group was constituted by the P&T Board to go into the financial commitments of the P&T Department as a result of this take-over. It is reported that according to the committee, the actual expenditure on the maintenance of accounts and the cost of auditing in 1972-73 was Rs. 99 lakhs—more than what it would be, had the accounts been with the Audit Department. Rs. 99 lakhs extra was spent by delinking this accounting portion from the auditing side in the Tele-communications Department. So, I would request the Minister to place on the Table of the House the actual report of the Working Group that was set up in the matter. This investigation, it seems, was made to consider what the position would be if postal accounts were also transferred to the P&T Department. This report has to be placed on the floor of Parliament to enable the Members to assess the financial implications and evaluate the effective budgetary control of such schemes. It is said that, since this transfer of telecommunication accounts, Parkinson's law had a free play in the P&T Department by creation of three additional posts of Deputy Directors-General, Directors, Chief Accounts Officers and a plethora of lower posts. It has been pointed out that, where there was one Senior Accountant in each Division, there are now about five Senior Accountants with consequential increase in the number of Accounts Officers and Chief Accounts Officers. This phenomenal expansion seems to be totally out of step with the corresponding expansion of the tele-communication system. The actual point is whether it had brought about efficiency. How many cases are settled now then and there? Have statistics been collected to prove that, after the transfer, the personal cases have been settled expeditiously and accurately—because of simplification of rules? What was the position when the accounts were with the Audit? Was the delay not due to the P&T Department itself? Was the Department, from which it was referred not responsible for the delay? At what stage were these cases stuck up? There should be an objective and scientific study of these issues before such a large scale transfer of accounts is made. Otherwise, the entire scheme would flounder on the rocks of immature experiments.

Earlier to this scheme of transfer of tele-communication accounts, Savings Bank work was transferred It may be reported to Parliament how much extra money is now being expended as a result of the transfer, whether frauds have increased, whether efficiency has improved, etc. All these reports must come before Parliament.

Earlier, Rehabilitation and Supply accounts were separated Has it resulted in efficiency, economy and expedition? The figures may kindly be laid on the Table of the House, so that the Members can gauge how the system will be effective when accounting is separated from audit

I have known that this bifurcation is going to be implemented in many Departments from 1st April this year. Before that, sanction is now being taken from the House So, I request the Minister to convince the House how effective it will be so far as efficiency is concerned, so far as economy is concerned and so far as bringing out the lapses and loopholes in the accounting of a particular department or Ministry is concerned. All these things will be very clear if these reports are laid on the Table of the House.

With regard to transfer of accounts to Central Ministries like industries, etc., nearly three times the number of staff are being transferred to the Ministry—in other words, only one-third of the staff now being transferred to the Ministry were doing that work in the Audit Department. Therefore, where is economy? I know, only 40 persons were employed to do both these works in that Department. Now, after bifurcation, three times that number of employees have to be employed to do the acounting work. So, my suspicion is that this will not bring about any good results so far as efficiency and economy is concerned. I am raising all these points not only to the Minister but to the House itself. Otherwise, what will the people at large and the employees of the different Departments think of us—if we give a blanket approval to this without going into the merits of the case?

My point is that all those facts must be placed before the House before taking final approval on this Bill. I would suggest that it would be better to appoint an expert committee to go into this question before a decision is taken. I would rather plead for it and say: don't be in a hurry, you have enough powers, you can get it passed at any time, you have the majority and you can do it, but for the sake of justice to the issues involved, I would plead for an expert committee or a Joint Select Committee of the Parliament to go into the matter and bring a report at the earliest so that the Government may take a decision It is understood that even now, no blue-print is ready as to the pattern of accounting and the resultant audit structure. The Comptroller and Auditor General (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act 1971, Proviso to Section 19(1)(a) lays down that Comptroller and Auditor General has to be consulted. The Finance Minister may let the House know as to the considered views of the Comptroller and Auditor General. For a parliamentary system of budgeting and financial control, the existing pattern has proved worthy and stood the test to time. Why disturb it unless we can find out the alternative? In view of this, will the Bill be withdrawn at the moment and be sent to a committee of experts or a Joint Select Committee of Parliament to bring a detailed report on this?

I may take this opportunity of mentioning that if the accounting is separated from the auditing, then the services that the Comptroller and Auditor General is rendering to the people will be affected. Only yesterday, our Member, Shri Halder referred to a report of the Comptroller of Auditor General for the year 1973-74. You will be astonished that the Comptroller and Auditor General has brought out in that report that during the last strike of Railway employees, without any sanction and violating Government's guidelines, how the number from 4,500 workers of the Railways jumped to nearly 5 lakhs and then to 7 lakhs, whom additional increments and other facilities were given, because it is alleged that they did not take part in the strike and worked during the strike. There was, however, no sanction and the Comptroller and Auditor General himself has commented that this is a blatant irregularity Now, if there is a bifurcation, if there is a split between the two, the auditing and accounting, the audit will have no access to the accounting and as a result, we would not be able to get such valuable reports whereby as a watchdog of the public exchequer, we can have a control on it. So my point is very clear. You may bring it after some time but not at this moment, without giving the detailed facts. You cannot have it passed in this way. If you do it, I will be compelled to say that it has a political sting behind it As you are trying to establish here a dictorial rule, this

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

Bill also smacks of the same trend of your government.

With these words, I oppose the introduction of this Bill itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House disapproves of the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1976), promulgated by the President on the 1st March, 1976."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to amend the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration.".

The Bill seeks to replace the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance 1976. The circumstances which necessitated the promulgation of the Ordinance have already been explained in the statement circulated to hon. Members and I would not like to repeat what has already been given in that statement.

17.27 hrs.

[SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN *in the Chair.*]

Planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and apprisal of government's activities are integral to modern financial management. Each of these functions requires meaningful and continuous flow of information processed from uptodate accounting data. Sound financial management is possible only if this support is forthcoming continuously and speedily from the accounting system at all levels of management. The existing accounting system in most Ministries/Departments is essentially external to the financial management functions as the payments are made by treasuries and accounts are compiled by the Audit and Accounts Offices of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the basis of initial and subsidiary accounts received from the treasuries. Thus the Comptroller and Auditor General is responsible not only for the audit of the accounts of the Union--a responsibility assigned to him under the Constitution—but also for compiling and keeping the accounts of most of the Departments and services of the Government. With the increase in the volume and variety of government business and the continual step-up of development outlays, this conventional system in which the roles of audit and accounts-keeping were combined in a single organization, has proved inadequate to the requirements of modern financial management. The need for separating the accounts from audit with a view to integrating the accounting set-up with the administrative Ministry/Department was visualised even in 1971 when the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act was passed. Section 10 of the Act contained a provision empowering the President, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General to issue an order relieving the Comptroller and Auditor General from the responsibility of compiling the accounts of any particular service or Department of the Union and/or keeping the accounts of any particular class or character.

Based on the recommendations of the Group of Ministers on Administration, a decision was taken to instal a system of departmentalised accounting by separating accounts from audit, as part of an overall scheme of reforms in financial administration. It is proposed to complete the separation of accounts from audit in all Ministries and Departments of the Government of India during the year 1976-77 in three phases commencing from 1st April, 1976.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

According to the first proviso to Section 10(1) of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, the President in respect of accounts of the Union may, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General, by order relieve him from the responsibility for compiling the accounts of any particular service or department of Union. The term "any particular service or department" referred to in Section 10(1) of the Comptroller and Auditor General's Act, 1971, can mean only one or, at best, some more departments. Therefore, if the Comptroller and Auditor General is to be relieved of the responsibility for compiling the accounts of all the Ministries of the Union it was necessary to amend the proviso to section 10(1) of the Comptroller and Auditor General's Act. In respect of accounts of the State, it was also considered that it would be necessary to provide for prior approval of the President before the Governor of the State could issue an order relieving the Comptroller and Auditor General of the responsibility of compiling the accounts of the State, to make sure that due provision is made by the State Government for absorption of the employees of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department under the State Government and for safeguarding their scales of pay and their conditions of service on their absorption. The amendments which were necessary for these purposes were brought about by means of the ordinance mentioned by me earlier

Clause 3(b) of the Bill is new amendment which did not find a place in the ordinance. This provides for relieving the Comptroller and Auditor General of the responsibility for preparing each year, accounts showing under respective heads, annual receipts and disbursements of the Union and each State by issue of an order, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General by the President or by the Governor of a State, with the approval of the President, as the case may be. This amendment has become necessary because once the Comptroller and Auditor General is relieved of the responsibility of compiling the accounts every month in the whole of the Union or of the State it is but logical that he should be relieved of the responsibility of preparation of the annual finance accounts and submission thereof. The Comptroller and Auditor General has been fully associated with the reforms and all the measures that are now being taken by Government in regard to installation of departmentalised accounting system.

Separation of accounts from audit is a means to an end. With the integration of accounts with management, the existing lacunae arising from externality of accounts will disappear and accounting will be an aid to cost-effective management at all levels starting from the lower operational level to the Ministry. The new system would also do away with an element of duplication of accounting work now prevailing with the various departments and audit offices maintaining similar accounting records. I expect that when full coverage of departmentalisation of accounts in all Ministries takes place, compilation of accounts would be speeded up thereby providing necessary inputs to management information system which in turn would help better financial control and performance appraisal

Sir, I move that the Bill be taken up for consideration.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East): Mr. Chairman you will forgive me if I tell you that I find myself in a very difficult predicament because I have rushed down to the House to participate in this discussion never expecting that it would come at the fag end of the day and perhaps it is Government's computation to push it out of our juris-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

diction and send it to the other House for necessary supplementation and I find....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Gujarat Resolution did not take much time. It collapsed.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am not taking certain items. Iam not taking much time for very good reasons. I am only thinking of certain danger which I feel would threaten the entire working and set up. I wish my friends on the Congress Benches not to misinterpret what I have said. I sense a certain danger to our entire democratic working of the Parliament in what it seems to me a very definite idea, bringing an important legislation with far reaching implications; with all respect to the hon. and charming Minister who has just spoken that these are matters of tremendous importance and they are brought before the House in a manner which leaves one with no other option except to say 'yes' or 'no' and leave it at that. This matter relate to the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General and the functioning of the organisation which he heads. The idea of separation of audit from accounts is a long-standing idea. It may be also that on principle without knowing very much in detail about the proposition we would come to think that after all it is an unexceptionable proposition It may be also that on a very clear probe Parliament would be persuaded to hold that it is an unexceptionable proposition and we can go ahead with it. But we need time to digest what exactly is proposed to be done and what are the implications deducible therefrom. I am not ascribing malafide to the Government but I feel handicapped because I discover that a subject of this description is brought up before this House and a very short period of time is allotted for this discussion on the understanding that the position can be understood by the members and they can give their verdict on it.

This question of separation of audit from accounts has been hanging fire for more than fifty years. When this country was not free and the Britishers were there, they also had brought up this subject of separation of audit from accounts and on principle persons have expressed themselves generally in favour of the idea but the difficulties of implementation have always been found to be such that the matter has continued to be postponed. So I do not know how in the period of time which you are trying to allot to me I can discuss this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak on that.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE I would beg of you, Sir, not because I want to hear my own voice I have heard enough of it in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members are not well-informed on the Bill.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I would beg of you to tell the Government to wait and let the Parliament get a further opportunity of finding out what the implications are. I happen to be, for the time being, Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. Many years ago, soon after independence, the Public Accounts Committee itself had recommended that there should be separation of audit from accounts. So it is not that I am against the idea in principle Parliament cannot be expected to stomach that a matter of this description could be discussed and decide just like that, on the basis of information which is neither adequate nor analytical We are just asked to say yes or no. This cannot go on, This is a matter over which the country has been suspending judgement for many long years If Government were in a hurry—and obviously they were in a hurry—they could at least have referred the matter to some other body of Parliament. Well, I may be a Public Accounts Committee man for the time being, don't think that I am trying to flatter

our own organisation by saying that after all the views of the Public Accounts Committee were many years ago expressed and they had taken congnisance of the difficulties in the way of implementation, difficulties expressed in report after report of the Government of India. This Committee could have examined the proposal of Government; if Government wanted to get the view of some people related to Parliament. I personally feel that it would have been a better proceeding, if the Government had come up earlier in this session and sent it to the Select Committee; Heavens won't fall if to-day or tomorrow, the Minister can go back and consult her aides as well as those people who are her senior colleagues that this should be referred to a Select Committee. If the Government is in a hurry, the Select Committee could easily be directed to give its report in a forthnight's time. I think that would be a very reasonable arrangement and no harm would be done. Now this has happened: this matter is hanging fire for so many years that you lose count and this is suddenly brought before us I discover at quarter to six that we are to say 'yes' or 'no' to it: we cannot do so. It is not possible. I can give you one instance of the complications which are likely to follow. Quite apart from other things which I will have to mention, even though I find it difficult to collect my thought, there is a Financial Memorandum attached to this Bill which says that no expenditure is involved. It says:

> "No additional expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India will be involved on this account merely as a result of a transfer of the accounting functions from the Comptroller and Auditor-General to the Ministries/departments etc."

To make things more solid, as far as their argument is concerned in the next Bill to come also in the Financial Memorandum, they say:

> "As pointed out in the Financial Memorandum appended to the Comptroller and Auditor-General Duties, Powers, and Conditions of Service (Amendment) Bill, 1976, no additional expenditure is likely to be involved towards the pay and allowances for the employees consequent on such transfers".

I do not know who drafted this Financial Memorandum?

Sathyamera Jayathe or something I suppose. I do not know who are the people in the Law Ministry or elsewhere who make this kind of averment without going into the position. I do not know if you are acquainted, you might very well be because you are a young man; you must be friendly with many people in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service or whichever the service is; you must know what is likely to happen as soon as this separation takes place — complications — apart from that, the expenditure is bound to go up; who does not know that this kind of thing does not lead to an escalation of expenditure? Is it an abstract mathematical proposition in the manner of Einstein that as soon as the accounting functions are separated from the audit functions, everything would be lovely in the garden. What is all this? I really do not know how to contain my impatience? After all, try and work out. Don't you know this? I do not wish to be hard on the Minister; it is so difficult to be confonting Minister who is fascinating and it is extremely difficult to credit the Government with good intentions when I find them moving away from there. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not here. I can't even see his deputies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His deputies are there.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: There are some deputies here—some irrelevant Ministers—but I don't quite know; I know it for a fact as any member of Parliament with expe-

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rience in the working of the Administration also if such a measure is put on the statute book and if it is to be implemented, you cannot just separate the audit from accounts—it does mean escalation of expenditure—as a mathematical proposition; it is not an exercise in a vacuum; it is an exercise in relation to so many humanbeings who are doing their job. If you have some idea of strengthening the audit and if that is your intention and if that is the only justification to get the audit strengthened, how are you going to strengthen that? Are you not going to have an addition to the strength of the audit staff? Are you merely going to bifurcate? In that case, all sorts of problems are likely to happen.

Under the Bill some sort of option has been given to those who would be shifted from one department to the other and it appears—from what is contained in the Bill—that the option is a theoretical one and not a concrete one because the option can be cancelled by the decision coming from top People who are in accounts and audit may choose where they would like to go but that would cause all sorts of things which would be in the nature of change in the administrative personnel, that would cause all sorts of problems in regard to the creation of certain special jobs in the special departments to be set-up and there is going to be escalation of expenditure. I would like the Government to explain—and I would like them to take it seriously—and tell Parliament very clearly as to what are the implications of this measure. All this kind of thing would be done absolutely easily if the matter was referred to a select committee for a fortnight's duration. It could have been done.

After Independence when we got our first Indian Comptroller and Auditor General, Mr. Narhari Rao, he expressed himself in favour of separation of audit and acounts. Naturally, on the face of it, it is an idea which appeals to us. If audit can be independent then it is perfectly alright but Mr. Narahari Rao had certain ideas in regard to the independence of audit which ideas unfortunately have not yet found concrete realisation in our country.

In England exchequer control is done by the Comptroller and Auditor General who is almost entirely a representative of Parliament. He is not one of Members of Parliament but he works under Parliament's guidance and all the issues from out of the consolidated funds of that country are to be permitted by this officer who is not a part of Government. In England they could do that. That is a very attractive idea and our Auditor General would want that sort of independence. There is no doubt about it. We do not have that system here at all. If you wanted that sort of thing; if you wanted to invest the Auditor General with the authority of a different type you can try and do so. I know there are differences. England does not have a Constitution. England is not a country like ours. England has not got our problems. Therefore, we cannot just import English system here. I am not pleading adoption straightway of English system but the lure of English system of the independence of Comptroller and Auditor-General, who is answerable to Parliament and not to Government, while our Comptroller and Auditor General—though holds a high status under the Constitution—is at the same time a Government servant and to that extent he is answerable to the Finance Minister and not only to us. Therefore, Mr. Narahari Rao had certain ideas.

The other Comptroller and Auditor Genearl who followed him, Mr. A. K. Chanda, is on record—and if I could refer to you a fat book by Mr. M. S. Rama Iyer 'Indian Audit and Accounts Department' published in 1967 by Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. It is an authoritative book which I am sure aides

of Finance Ministry have read carefully—to say that he is against the separation of audit and accounts. He says that theoretically it is a good thing but our problems are such that we cannot have it.

Another Comptroller and Auditor General, Mr. Ranganathan, has given evidence before a committee giving cogent reasons according to his point of view—may be right or wrong—that there would be such practical problems that separation need not take place.

I do not know. In his budget speech, Shri C. Subramaniam has said that with the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General this measure is coming up. I do not know what advice has been given, whether he has agreed to the whole proposition, whether he has placed all his views before the Finance Ministry. I do not know. Government has not had the decency to tell us about it. Government does not give us any material, and I have to look up these volumes of the ARC, this, that and the other relating to the administration. Government does not help us. How do we know what is what?

The Minister told us a little while ago that with the approval of the Comptroller and Auditor General, Government has brought up this particular legislation. I would very much like to know what the Auditor General's views totally are. I have no idea of what those views are. But since Auditor-General of the past have happened to express themselves and there was a Public Accounts Committee a long time back which did express itself on this problem and noted the difficulties and complications of the situation, this House cannot proceed unless we have the views of the Comptroller and Auditor General made known to us.

A little while ago I referred to the dual position of the Comptroller and Auditor General. He has got a very high position under the Constitution. At the same time, perhaps he has, unfortunately, to be at the beck and call of the Finance Ministry in this country. I do not know what kind of advice was called for from him, what the replies were. But I would very much like to know these. Just as we call for the views of the Attorney General in regard to some matters of legal significance, here is a matter of financial significance which is not merely financial, but the whole work of Parliament and its Public Accounts Committee depends on how the Comptroller and Auditor General is going to work and what report he is in a position to produce in the years to come. Parliament cannot let go its jurisdiction in so far as examination of financial matters is concerned.

Therefore, if it is not possible for the Comptroller and Auditor General's views to be conveyed to us all in Parliament, why not a Select Committee where you can sit *in camera*, if you wish, and get to know his views? The Select Committee can tell us. Why should some of us, handicapped as we are, have to say yes or no to this proposition? This is a matter where my Congress friends should agree with me. I do not understand what is the hurry. Why should we be told to proceed in this fashion?

I have myself my doubts about what the Auditor General's views are, because I find, for example, the late Shri Ashoka Chanda, who was Comptroller and Auditor General, had this to say very clearly:

> "Accounting and audit functions are not incompatible. Such functions are inter-related".

Again he has said:

> "From a practical point of view, it is not possible to draw a line of demarcation".

He has also said:

> "..the pre-check of claims before admission, the examination of contract documents etc. with reference

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to established financial principles and practices undertaken in accounting are essentially audit processes. Its independence is necessary to ensure that the internal accounting organisation has not been coerced by the administration in admitting questionable claims and overlooking irregular practices".

He says:

"Where an accounting organisation itself is outside the control of the administration, as in Government departments, there is nothing inherently wrong or objectionable in the combination of the two functions. The consideration on which audit should be separate from accounts are largely inapplicable in the case of Government organisations".

Now Government has set up so many organisations and Parliament has to take notice of their accounts. In so far as they go, the views of the last Shri Ashoka Chanda seems to be that audit and accounts are inter-related, that sometimes accounting also is like audit function, that some of the audit restraints if applied during the accounting process would be helpful, particularly in a country like ours and therefore in his view accounting and audit were not incompatible and they can remain combined.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow; we have to take up half an hour discussion now.

17.56 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

European Market for Coir Products

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, by this discussion I am seeking to raise before the House a very vital question which concerns vast masses of rural workers in Kerala. On the 17th of this month, a question was asked about the coir industry in Kerala and reiterating a question by Mrs. Bhargavi Thankappan, Mr. Speaker put in this question: would you help the State Government to finance the development of this industry? Then my hon. friend Shri A. P. Sharma replied: so far as coir industry is concerned, there is a definite proposal for the Central Government to assist this industry and to that extent the Central Government is assisting and the balance has to be done by the State Government.

This is an unclear and nebulous statement and a clarification is urgently called for, for the peace of mind of a large number of workers in Kerala. I am placing before my hon. friend Shri Sharma and the House the background to the whole question. Coir is an export product and it fetches about Rs. 18 crores of foreign exchange to this country. It employs about five lakhs of rural workers and by way of export cess it brings to the Central treasury about Rs 1.5 crores every year; This is the human and financial aspect of the industry. It is a basic industry of Kerala and therefore the State Government, even before Kerala State was formed, took initiative in this matter to safeguard the interest of the workers and brought about co-operative societies. Today in Kerala we have 301 primary co-operative societies of spinners, 20 manufacturing cooperative societies and four coir marketing central co-operative societies, without anybody's assistance, we went ahead like that. But financial constraints came in the way and therefore after doing what we could, we approached the benign Central Government for assistance.

In 1968, eight years ago, we put in our scheme before the Central Government and Rs 15 crores were required to give stable employment to five lakh of workers in Kerala and

restructure the co-operative societies. The Planning Commission appointed an Enquiry Commission in 1969, the K. B. Rao Commission and it submitted the report to the Planning Commission in July, 1970 saying that Rs. 6.99 crores would be required exclusive of working capital. Two and a half years after that, on 18-12-1972, a scheme was framed by the Central Government on the basis of that report and correspondence went on between the Centre and the State. On 11-6-1973 the scheme was amended in some respects, and on 23-7-1973 it was further amended and the scheme emerged in its final shape. The things started in 1969. After a period of four years, the scheme emerges. The basic structure of the scheme is that the co-operative societies must be classified into viable and potentially viable ones. The Central Government said that they would give assistance of loan to the restructuring of the share capital, in order that on the basis of the share capital we can take working capital from the Financial Institutions. They said that with respect to the potentially viable societies, they would provide working capital. Then they said that they would give a subsidy for interest margin, subsidy for managerial assistance and subsidy for godown and sales depots at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per godown, per society and 50 per cent of expenses on the additional staff appointed on this account. These were the proposals put forward. Now, the question arose as to who should calculate and determine this amount. Originally it was the Reserve Bank of India who would do this job. But after the intervention of Shri T. V. Thomas, Minister for Industries Department in Kerala, after a prolonged correspondence, a decision was taken. This decision reads as follows:

> "It has been decided that the Action Committee which will also consist of the representatives of the Reserve Bank of India, will be the authority to decide the quantum of societies for each of the items specified under the scheme."

18 hrs.

You asked us to form an Action Committee and you communicated the decision. What is the decision? The decision is that it has been decided that the Action Committee which will also consist of the representatives of the R.B.I. will be the authority to decide, not to propose, not to recommend but to decide the quantum of societies for each of the items specified under the scheme. Now, the first chapter of this drama is over. Four years have passed and the first phase is over. Now, the second phase begins. That is about the implementation. The Action Committee put up our proposals. We said that for the first year we would require Rs. 5.17 crores. On 29-1-74 a communication was received. Details were called for. Within one month the Government of Kerala submitted details, that is on 22-2-74 the details were submitted. A bulky volume was submitted to Centre. All the proforma was filled and the details were given. Details regarding the amount required were shown, that is for the first year, it was Rs. 5.17 crores, for the second year it was Rs. 3.66 crores and for the third year it was Rs. 3.48 crores inclusive of the working capital loan, inclusive of loan for the share capital. Now, these details were lying over and finally on 10-7-1975, Mr. Grewal, Joint Secretary of the Union Ministry, sent a communication saying that a final decision was taken to the effect that an amount of Rs. 4.3 crores would be provided. No more societies must be created and the number of societies must be limited to 241. Here a new element comes in. The loan given by the State Government for the Co-operative societies must be converted into the share capital. According to this offer of Rs. 4.30 crores the loan would be Rs. 2.40 crores and the grant is Rs. 1.99 crores. On this point, a controversy has started now. The whole exercise began in 1968 and now we are in 1976. Eight years have gone by. For what? The State Government did its duty to rehabilitate about five lakh people who are earning sub-level wages by consti-

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tuting the co-operative societies. Then the Central Government comes forward the offer of assistance. They appointed Commissions, enquiries were conducted and finally the scheme was finalised. After all the details were given to the Central Government, they gave this grant. After all these exercises, they have come out with a magnificent offer of restructuring the scheme. The offer is "don't form any new society" but with respect to the societies already formed you say that you will give a grant of Rs. 1.99 crores and the rest will be given on loan This is a magnificent offer. To get that, they say, "Whatever you have given to this society, convert it into share capital". I come as a beggar. I want a little money. You say, "Whatever you have, hand it over to me and then I will give you a little more"! This is what the Central Government has done to us. Mr. T. V. Thomas has come out with a press statement asking for further clarifications.

Certain basic questions arise and I want clarifications on them. Within this period, they gave Rs. 1 crore in one year and another crore in another year. They thus gave Rs. 2 crores in driblets. Here is a scheme for restructuring 241 cooperative societies. If you give in driblets, you cannot restructure them. If you restructure them, you cover 1.27 lakh workers. What about the remaining 3.7 lakh workers? We came to you for assistance in order that these poor workers may get sustenance and this foreign-exchange earning industry may be sustained. But you circumscribe it within the existing societies and you also say, whatever has been given should be converted into share capital and nothing more will be given. This is the picture that is emerging.

There was an arrangement between the Central Government and the State Government. You formed an Action Committee and told them, "You are the authority to determine the amount". That Committee which included representataives of the Reserve Bank determined the cost and sent it to you. Who are you now to sit back and say, "We shall examine and decide it."? Is this the method of dealing between the Central Government and a State Government? We came to you for assistance on behalf of a large number of workers. Are we to be insulted in this manner? Who are your officers to decide it? What authority have you got to go back on an arrangement which was framed by discussions between the Central Government and the State Government? This is a matter of code of conduct between two governments. As I said, Rs. 2 crores was given in driblets. What about the other workers? Supposing we are restructuring the societies, are you to give us the full amount or not? What business have you to say that you will not allow more cooperative societies to be formed and whatever has been given as loan by the State Government should be converted into share capital? Where should we go for restructuring arrangements for the remaining 3.7 lakh workers? You have no answer You leave them on our lap and remain quiet. Eight years after the exercise started and the State Government came knocking at your door, eight years after the groan of five lakh workers started resounding, what have you given us? Just Rs 2 crores in driblets, of which a substantial portion is mere loan. You are not prepared to give substantial assistance for the rest. Commission after commission is coming; equiry after enquiry is being held Return after return is being called for. Microscopic enquiries are being conducted. All resulting in just Rs. 2 crores! All this has resulted in the grant of Rs. 4.31 crores. This is not the attitude to be taken. We are living in a period when the rehabilitation of the rural workers is the major slogan. Here is a section of rural workers; and according to your own Commission, they are living on a sub-subsistence level. We came to you because we had no wherewithal; and you have to treat the entreaties made in a dignified and respectable manner. You may have to see whether the

money is utilized properly or not. For that, the monitoring committee is provided for. It has not cared so far to see for itself whether the money has been utilized. Maybe, it is because you have not given money as per commitment. The proposal of the Action Committee will have to be implemented. The monitoring committee should go into the utilization of the money. They may guide, and scrutinize and take action against the misuse of the money, if any. Anyway, the agony has to be removed. It had started 8 years back One generation of the workers must have died. A new generation has come into being. Let it have a full-march forward. You are saying that we must implement it vigorously. These are the instructions that we are getting. But for implementing it vigorously, you should not give the money in driblets. Is this how you want vigorous implementation? I want to tell Mr Sharma that this is a matter on which there is a considerable agony in Kerala, a considerable concern among large sections of the workers in Kerala; and, therefore, a definite decision has got to be taken I am sorry my dear friend and colleague, Mr. Sharma has got to carry this baby which is about eight years old. He must act with a dynamism and drive which alone have brought me and him together, and kept us together. Let that dynamism come into this picture and let him, with a heart which is yearning for the welfare of the workers, think of these 5 lakh workers who are under subsistence level, and go ahead to implement the scheme. Of course, the Government of India can have doubts. A monitoring committee is provided for in the original scheme. You should institute it, with representatives from the 4 ministries and the Reserve Bank and you should put them to the task of seeing that the money you give, is being utilized properly, in the interests of the workers. But please sanction the money. Let there not be a Shylockian or a miserly attitude. Let his heart go out to help out the large number of workers. And I hope Mr. Sharma will give a reply which will allay the fears and concern, which have been created as a result of certain answers which were given here and in the Rajya Sabha and as a result of a certain communication which Mr. Sivaraman had sent to the Kerala Government and which was published very largely in the Kerala newspapers. On these questions which I have already raised, viz. whether the Government stands by the Action Committee, whether the Government will review the sanctioning of Rs. 4.31 crores; whether that amount is all that the Government would give, whether it is prepared to consider extending this assistance to the remaining workers also—of course after the present society is restructured—i.e. whether the government is prepared, thereafter, to go into the question of other workers also and go into it with a sufficient sense of urgency, I look forward to getting the necessary clarifications.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I think I have registered my name for a subject almost by default.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unfortunately, you cannot transfer it to Mr. Chandrappan.

SHRI B V. NAIK: The question was one relating to a delegation which had visited the West European countries recently, in order to have some exploratory talks with the European Economic Community. But since Kerala is on the forefront, the crux of the problem has been presented by our dear friend Mr. Stephen—the problem with the Reserve Bank, the problem with the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies and the problem with the CPI-led Ministry in Kerala. That Ministry should be able to take a more sympathetic attitude towards the 5 lakh workers there. In Kerala, every house has got a wheel. It is a wonderful sight. Since our topography of 200 miles of coast-line in the State of Karnataka is absolutely identical to that of the coast-line of Kerala, our products are the same. But unfortunately

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we find that in the matter of export, or even in the matter of participation in national productivity of coir and coir products—which have such excellent markets abroad—we are not represented at all. There is some representation by someone in the Ministry or Department of Industries, who does not know what is coir, what is husk, what is hay and things like that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkul): Shri Ramesh Pai is there.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Shri Ramesh Pai is a good banker. I give him credential for that. But he is not a coir worker.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tamil Nadu comes second, after Kerala, in the matter of coconut production.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: We should not have bankers, tycoons and business magnates in these boards.

Coming to exports, the total export in the year 1972-73 was 47,000 tonnes and we earned Rs. 14 crores and odd. There has been a decline in both the quantum as well as the value of the earnings. In 1973-74 we exported 45,000 tonnes and earned only Rs. 15 crores. Then there are split figures. Between April to September 1973 the quantity exported was 20,000 tonnes and amount earned Rs. 6.7 crores. In the same period in 1974 the quantity exported was 19,000 tonnes. In other words, instead of any increase, there has been a progressive decline in both the quantum and the realisation of the value. I think the European Economy Community is one of the major purchasers. Will the hon. Minister tell us the reason why there is a decline both in value of per unit as well as the quantum?

Secondly, with due sympathies to Shri Ramesh Pai, will some coir worker, manager or co-operator find a place in the Coir Board, regarding which written representations were given at the time when the predecessor of Shri Sharma, who also came from Kerala, namely, Shri George, was in office? We have written to Shri George many times and even names have been sent. Will some social worker or coir worker get a place in the Coir Board to render service, in place of some people who are only vicariously interested in coir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I would like to thank my hon. friend, Shri Stephen, for raising this issue on the floor of this House. It is not that I consider that he has done any favour to us, but I think it was necessary that the controversy that has been raised regarding the development of the coir industry in Kerala should be cleared.

It is exactly because this controversy has been raised, to which Shri Stephen has made a reference, that various committees and study groups were set up to study this problem. He has also referred to the recommendations that the Committee has made. I would say that we have to look at the whole problem. First of all, I would like to point out that whatever has been said so far is not actually correct.

The correct position is like this. In connection with the formulation of the draft Fifth Plan, the Planning Commission had constituted several task forces, there is no doubt about it, including one on the coir industry. The study group on the coir industry has recommended an outlay of Rs. 44.08 crores for the development of the entire coir industry in Kerala, out of which nearly Rs. 30 was for providing working capital to the coir co-operative societies.

Subsequently, the State Government sent some fresh proposals. I want to point out here that from time to time the State Government has been sending different proposals. This time they sent proposals involving a total outlay of over Rs. 86 crores, which included

over Rs. 65 crores for working capital. This is how these proposals have been coming for consideration before the Central Government and the Planning Commission.

These proposals again were considered at a very high level inter-Ministerial meeting held in the Planning Commission in July, 1974, and the view taken was that the Central Government might provide a special assistance—I would like my friend Mr. Stephen to mark these words—of Rs. 3 crores and that the State Government might provide Rs. 12 crores in their Fifth Plan for ensuring the successful implementation of the programme for the development of the coir industry in the State including re-structuring of the potential, viable coir co-operative societies.

Although the Planning Commission has agreed to the draft Fifth Plan outlay for the coir industry under the State Plan of Rs. 12 crores from Rs. 6 crores as proposed by the working group consisting of representatives of the Planning Commission, the Commerce Ministry and the State Government, the State Government have not till now agreed to this. In fact, the additional Rs. 6 crores agreed to by the Planning Commission is being provided for other small industries by the State Government. This is how the confusion is being created that we are not doing our part of the job. This is the position that I wanted my hon. friend, Mr. Stephen, to understand so far as the Plan provision is concerned.

He has referred to my answer to Question No. 130 in the Lok Sabha on 17-3-1976 and has sought a clarification. I would like to give the following facts by way of clarification. The details of the special Central assistance which comes to Rs. 4.31 crores are as follows. There are 237 primary societies. I will come to this again as to how these 237 societies have been restructured so far with the assistance that we have given especially for this purpose. The details are: share capital—Rs. 20 lakhs, working capital—Rs. 153 lakhs, managerial subsidy—Rs. 33.9 lakhs, godowns and sales depots—Rs. 25.9 lakhs, interest subsidy—Rs. 71 lakhs.

Central marketing societies—number: 4. Assistance given: interest subsidy—Rs. 61 lakhs; godowns and sales depots—Rs. 60 lakhs; administrative expenditure—Rs. 6.27 lakhs.

The total of 1, 2 and 3 comes to about Rs. 430.97 lakhs, including the requirement of the existing viable societies, including the requirement of of the workers' co-operative societies.

As far as special assistance is concerned, it would cover 237 existing co-operative societies and four central coir marketing societies. In Kerala, with the present membership of workers (about 70,000), when these societies become viable, it would cover about one lakh workers. This is the assistance that we have given so far.

As far as the assistance which the Central Government has already given we have not given Rs 1 crore; we have given Rs. 2 crores, and if further release was not made, it is only because we have not received utilization certificate. About utilization certificate, I would like to say that it is not quite all right; there are some discrepancies. But, on the receipt of this utilisation certificate in the month of February, the Central assistance released so far is Rs. 3 crores. We have released one more crore. However, we would like to release Rs. 1.31 crores. But this will be released on the receipt of utilization certificate from the State Government for this Rs. 1 crore that has already been released.

My friend, Mr. Stephen has said that we have given this money for the restructuring of the societies, and for the new societies, we have said that we are not going to do anything. In spite of this assistance, my friend Mr. Stephen will be surprised to know that during these two years, by the

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

release of Rs. 2 crores, only 22 co-operative societies have been made viable so far. So, this is the position so far as the viability of these societies is concerned.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: 22 are already viable.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Well, I do not know. But this is the report that we have got now. The special assistance was given to Kerala only with a very special consideration which my friend has pointed out that it is a labour intensive industry, especially belonging to the weaker-sections of society who are employed in this industry. This is the special step that the Government has taken. In no other case you will find that this kind of special assistance has been extended. Now, if, on the other hand in spite of this assistance that the Government is giving for the restructuring of the societies, anybody expects that the whole expenditure of the plan outlay is to be met by the Central Government, I do not know as to why any exception should be taken when I say that the balance will have to be met by the State Government from their own resources. This point has also been made clear by my senior colleague Mr. Pai in a letter to the Chief Minister of Kerala; because so many controversies, so many points have been raised repeatedly instead of going ahead with the implementation of this scheme for which the money is released. We have also decided that we will be setting up a commission under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sivaraman, a Member of the Planning Commission, to go into all these aspects that have been raised, and we will definitely be awaiting the recommendations of this Committee. I want to assure my friend, Mr. Stephen that so far as I am concerned, I am quite conscious about the problems in Kerala, particularly in this industry, the people employed in this industry, and definitely all possible consideration will be given by the Central Government to the recommendations of this Committee and the report of this Committee. I want to make one point very clear that this is entirely a problem of an industry and I wish that no controversy should be raised by which we should try to create an impression that the Central Government is not sympathetic to this problem faced by the Kerala State, Kerala industry and the coir industry in Kerala, and that only some people are very much interested in it whosoever they might be. Therefore, I want to assure the hon. Members, so far as the Central Government is concerned, that we are fully aware of the problem and we are prepared to assist the coir industry in Kerala. But I want to remove one impression for all time to come that to finance the Plan outlay of any particular industry in a particular State is not the responsibility of the Central Government. It is definitely the responsibility of the State Government. Perhaps, an exception has been taken to that. That was considered to be a point of controversy. It is not a point of controversy at all.

My hon. friend, Shri Stephen, has raised one more point about the foreign exchange earnings. This is a general question. This is not the only industry which is earning foreign exchange. There are other industries also which are earning foreign exchange. This general question is always taken into consideration by the Central Government and the Finance Commission and, accordingly, a decision is taken. A special decision is not required to be taken regarding a particular industry only because it is earning foreign exchange. He gave the figure of Rs. 18 crores. There are industries which are earning more foreign exchange. This is also taken into account when a general policy is framed. Therefore, I

hope, there will be no misunderstanding so far as the development of Coir industry in Kerala is concerned and the sympathy of the Central Government is concerned.

Then, my hon. friend Shri Naik, asked a question to which the answer is definitely in the affirmative. The export is on the decline. There are various reasons for that. One of the main reasons is that we are required to improve the quality of our goods. We have also to maintain the time-schedule for delivery. There have been complaints about that. I have recently been there, for this purpose, to see how our export promotion could be augmented and exports increased to various European countries.

Another thing is that Sri Lanka has come in the field in a very big way as our competitor. To that extent, we have to improve the quality and standard of our goods. I am sure, as a result of our efforts that we are making in this direction, we are bound not only to regain the market that we have lost so far but we are likely to augment our exports also in the coming years

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : May I seek a clarification regarding the restructuring of the societies? Out of 200 and odd societies, the Minister has said that there are 20 viable units. There are so many societies, even viable societies, which have been superseded by the Government. It is not because they are not viable but because of some other reasons. Mr. Stephen has pointed out about the monetary committee which should control the money that is given to these societies. The monetary committee should look into it. Will the hon. Minister consider that when the money is given, it should be seen that the money is properly used and that the societies should not be superseded by the Government due to some other reasons, other than the viability of the societies ?

Then, these societies should not create another class of exploiters. These are mainly meant for the workers. A new class of exploiters of the workers in the name of these societies in emerging, will he kindly consider this aspect of the matter also ?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : The hon. Minister has stated that a Committee headed by Mr. Sivaraman of the Planning Commission will go into all the aspects of the assistance to the coir industry in Kerala. I would like to know how soon the Committee will come out with its report. One of our main grievances is that the report had been given about 7 or 8 years ago. Still, to our satisfaction, the decision has not been given. I do not say that the Minister is unhelpful. He has expressed all his sympathy. But I want to know when this Committee will come out with the report.

Secondly, considering that Government is keen on helping the weaker sections of the society, specially after the declaration of the 20-point programme, without going into the technical aspect of it—Government will have to look into the technical matters, I know—will it not be possible for the Government to have a new look on the problem because of the very fact that it affects the lives of the millions of the poor people in Kerala ?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA Regarding the question put by my friend, Shri Vayalar Ravi, it is very difficult for me to say as to what machinery, other than what exists in Kerala, is required to see about the utilisation of this money. But we shall definitely take note of the anxiety that he has expressed, and this much I can as-

sure him that we will bring the anxiety that he has expressed to the notice of the implementing authorities.

About the time limit for Sivarsman Committee, it is not possible to fix any time limit, but I want to assure my hon. friend that we will see that it takes the minimum possible time. About his suggestion that this Committee may have a new look towards the whole problem, this point will also be taken note of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.42 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 25, 1976/Chaitra 5, 1898 (Saka).

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